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VOL. XI NO. 297- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,922
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,709
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16 388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Piraeus

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
28th Dec. ..	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March ..	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
26th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
22nd Feb.	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Dec.	Bandra ...	P. Gulf via Karachi.
24th ,,	Vita ...	Karachi via K'war
26th ,,	Karoa ...	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	Colaba ...	Colombo Madras. & Calcutta,
30th ,,	Gairsoppa ...	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. Box 122.

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P. P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1230

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REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	20 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	A. Baltime	5864	19 Dec.	Early Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN".

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs	19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B. A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000	
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs.	1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs.	59,85,000
(30-9-23).		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonoseki, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised		1,00,00,000
Capital Issued		50,00,000
Capital Subscribed		50,00,000
Capital Paid-up		27,27,727
Reserve Fund		21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Ambala City, Ambala Cant, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montogomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Calcutta.
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A GRADUATE in GEOLOGY, M.Sc. preferred on Rs. 150 T. A. according to State rules. Apply to DEWAN, Maihar State, C. I.
A 18416

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE CLERK, knowing Gujerati. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 9920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9236

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a boy 4½ years old. Salubrious climate. Apply with references and photograph to Box No. 9936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9263

VOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED—One SECOND or THIRD CLASS CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in working oil mills for up-country. Apply charp. Box No. 9915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18359

WANTED—A LEDGER-KEEPER, knowing typewriting. Apply personally on FRIDAY, between 2 and 4 p.m. to the Manager, INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle.)
A R9151

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for the National Medical College, Out-Patient Department, Parel. Apply with testimonials TO THE SUPERINTENDENT National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay No. 10.
A 18414

WANTED—An experienced and influential SALESMAN for canvassing inients for Cutlery, Sundries, Hosiery, Piece goods, etc. Apply with testimonials and capacity to Box No. 9918, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R9227

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

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TO BE LET—Suitable upper floor of 77, Mothibai Street. Apply S.A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R9258

TO LET.—Office premises on Hornby Road 2nd Floor, over Soondy and Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C R9190

TO BE LET at Santa Cruz near Post Office double rooms in Suratwalla Chawl, newly built. Apply rent etc. to the premises.
C R9218

COMMODIOUS AIRY GROUND FLOOR Captain's bungalow, opposite Sankerseth's Temple, Grant Road, to let immediately any community for residence or business.
C R9265

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—PUCA BUILT GODOWN, suitable for Mill Stores, vicinity Lamington Road or Jacob Circle. Size about 60 x 40. Mention price and particulars to Box No 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P

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FOR SALE—A really good owner driven OVERLAND 4 MOTOR CAR, owner going home. Apply HODGSON, Sholapur.
JA 9259

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R9269

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

PROFESSION

MAGICAL CURES.—UNFAILING REMEDIES.

(1)BEST BRAIN TONIC:—By rubbing a few drops in the head daily for a few minutes long or short standing overheat in brain and its consequent pains in heat, ears or eyes will be completely cured in a few days. Price Rs. 1/- per bottle of 3 oz. Descriptive catalogue will be sent on receipt of one anna stamp. Please write to:—K. P. R. VARMA, Native Doctor, Mahatma Gandhi Ayurveda Asram, Governorpet, BEZWADA, INDIA.
R9267

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9062

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATIONS—Best and well known are the IVORY NOVELTIES which can be had from the High Class manufacturers:—THE INDIAN IVORY WORKS, Darshani Gate, Amritsar. Goods cheaper and up-to-date. Ask for Price List.
T R9248

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model	207
Corona Folding, No. 3, Rs. 90, 115, 150	175
Remington 7 Rs 75, 2 Cols, 85, 8, do.	75
Oliver 3 Rs 75, 90, 5, B. S., 125, 9	175
Oliver 5 American Rebuilt Rs 190, 9	225
Underwood 3 Brief Rs 115, 5, 140	185
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Mercedes, German, 2 Cols., Back Spacer	190
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 160, 225	250
Remington 11, Rs 175, 225, Policy	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	270
Marathi Remington 9, Rs 125 Gujerati	160
Ribbons, Carbons, Brushes, Pads, Reliable Repairs to all Typewriters.	Papers.

NICOLLS AND CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.
T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

SOMETHING MORE FOR MILL OWNERS.

9. STANDARD Healds are the Standard
10. And have been for twenty years.
11. Made at our own STANDARD works
12. World's best equipped heald works
13. Result smooth Healds for easy weaving
14. Healds are only one item of Textilaties
15. A new word meaning Textile Stores
16. Trade Mark T T T which means Taxtilaties

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LD.,
(Late Weaving Supplies Ltd.)
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents. The Sizing Materials Co.
T

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—LAXMI SILK AZARBANDS are the best presents for Christmas. Prices range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each. Sole distributors for India:—LAXMI COMPANY, Patiala.
T R9233

K. C. L.—K. C. L—K. C. L?—A rug which is worth its value in gold. No fear of competition. Merit always wins. Insist on getting our genuine all Wool Soft Rugs K.C.L. in most pleasing and attractive designs. Price Rs. 12-8-0 each with a guarantee to refund the value if not approved: Write to:—"THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD.," Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18378

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisement column.

CHEAP CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third, and INTER CLASS at a fare and half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for double journey from 21st to 31st December, 1923, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 7th January, 1924.

For detailed information see printed notices at stations.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
18380

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN ADDITIONAL TRAIN to mail timings carrying 2nd and 3rd class passengers, holding mail tickets only for Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Rajputana, will leave Colaba at 7-20 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd arriving Ahmedabad at 7-5 a.m. on SUNDAY, 23rd.

This train will not stop at Grant Road.

F.J.H. SIEVWRIGHT.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1923.
C C18413

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO,, LTD.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL STEAMERS FOR 'XMAS VACATION.

A SPECIAL STEAMER of the Company will sail from Alexandra Dock Ferry Wharf, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for Goa calling at Malwan, Vengurla, Marmagoa and Pangim on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1923. Also a Special Steamer will sail for Devgad at 4 p.m. (S.T.) calling at Hireshwar, Harnai, Dabhol, Jaygad Tivri, Ratnagiri, Purnagad, Jaytapur, Vizadurg and Devgad on SATURDAY, the 22nd December 1923, for passengers proceeding for 'Xmas holidays. The timings of the specials are so arranged as would suit all persons who wish to leave Bombay after office hours.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Bombay, Dec. 1923.

N. B.—Subject to alteration without notice by the Company.
18386

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO. LTD., is to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be accepted at the Co's Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till Friday, the 28th instant accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R9264

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manmohandass Ramji as Director.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers hismelf for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Killachand Devchand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under article 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th December, 1923 to 3rd January, 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
7th December, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS as legally constituted and consisting of the following:—

(1) Sheth Velji Lukhamsee Napoo, B.A., LL.B.
(2) F. Saldanha, Esqr.,
(3) Lucas D'Lima, Esqr.
(4) S. R. Khopkar, Esqr., B.A.
(5) G. R. Desai, Esqr., B.A., LL.B.
(6) Dr. S. W. Patil, L.M. & S., J.P.
(7) Sheth Hirji Ghelabhai.
(8) Alexander J Fernandes, Esqr., L.M.E. have taken charge of the business affairs and assets of the Company to-day Saturday, the 15th December 1923, at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 15th December, 1923.
C18412

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

FOR SALE

A LARGE AND UPTO-DATE PRINTING PRESS with nearly five hundred varieties of English, Gujarati and Marathi Types. Machinery in perfect working order and electrically driven, including a Super Royal, one Royal and two Treadle Machines all by Harrilds, a Cutting Machine by Karl Crause with steam fixtures; Type Casting and Stereo Foundaries with hundreds of Matrixes and a dozen moulds for casting English and Gujarati Types, etc. The Job Department alone has a capacity to turn out work about Rs. 10,000 monthly.

The Gujarati Department is replete with materials to print a Daily Gujarati Paper. Also an independent Gujarati Job Department. The Press is on the lists of Municipality, Improvement Trust, Railways and European and Indian Commercial Firms—Centrally, situated with spacious accommodation, Small Rental—Equipped at an Original Cost of approximately Rupees One Lac, but open to any reasonable offer. Only Bona-fide buyers should apply to Mr. Sorab S. Engineer, Liquidator, the United Press of India Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation), 74, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, for a detailed inventory and inspection by arrangement.
C18408

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LTD., Ballard Road, Bombay, invite tenders for the purchase of old scrapped 4-gallon drums and 2-gallon cans during the year 1924. Full particulars on application. Tenders must be submitted on or before January 1st 1924.

For the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.
R. T. H. MACKENZIE.
Bombay Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1923.
C18317

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY ABDOOL HOOSEIN and EABHOY MAHOMEDALLY have contracted with our client to alienate the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the transaction will be completed without having regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Force freehold new salt batty ground with the message tenement or dwelling house together with the gardens and fountain of water standing and being thereon situate, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Dadar Road in the District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3645 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Dadar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, on or towards the North formerly by the batty ground of Jehangir Dadabhoy, on or towards the South formerly by the batty ground of Nusserwanji Naoroji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 12481, and New Survey No. 1/2004 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 80, New No. Ward F No. 529 (1), 529 (2), Street No. 166 and 162A.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
C18396

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between our clients RAMCHAND HARGOVINDAS, PUNAMCHAND NYAHALCHAND, JEYCHAND TALAKCHAND and GIRDHARLAL HARJIWANDAS and who carried on business as Sugar Merchantes in the firm name and style of "KESARICHAND MANECKLAL" has been DISSOLVED on Aso Vad Amas s.y. 1979 (8th November, 1923) and the said Ramchand Hargovindas has from that date retired from the said firm of Kesarichand Manecklal. The remaining partners Punamchand Nyahalchand, Jeychand Talakchand, and Girdharlal Harjiwandas alone will now carry on business in the firm name and style of Kesarichand Manecklal.

The said Ramchand Hargovindas has from the date hereafter written no connection whatsoever with the said firm of Kesarichand Manecklal.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1923.
PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for Ramchand Hargovindas, Punamchand Nyahalchand, Jeychand Talakchand, Girdharlal Harjivandas.
18418

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARDAR KHANDERAO alias BALASAHEB GAIKWAD has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. EDULJI RUSTOMJI PANTBANDA. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, of otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government free-hold land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road in Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1238 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2007, 2008 and 2125, New Nos. 9138, 9224, Old Survey Nos. 831 and 832 and New Survey No. 2/5496 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 1883 and Street No. 149 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Parvatibai, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 13th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of J. M. Wadia and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C18411

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that GIRDHARDAS DEVJI is not interested as a partner in the business of Anendji Vallabhdas and Co., or the branches at Madras and Calcutta under the name and style of Vassonji Topan and Co.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1923.
N. C. DALAL & CO.
Attorneys for Anandji Vallabhdas, Sole Proprietor of the firm of Anandji Vallabhdas & Co., and the branches at Madras and Calcutta in the name of Vasanji Topan and Co.
C18419

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between our clients RAMCHAND HARGOVINDAS, PUNAMCHAND NYAHALCHAND, JEYCHAND TALAKCHAND and GIRDHARLAL HARJIWANDAS and who carried on business as Sugar Merchantes in the firm name and style of "KESARICHAND MANECKLAL" has been DISSOLVED on Aso Vad Amas s.y. 1979 (8th November, 1923) and the said Ramchand Hargovindas has from that date retired from the said firm of Kesarichand Manecklal. The remaining partners Punamchand Nyahalchand, Jeychand Talakchand, and Girdharlal Harjiwandas alone will now carry on business in the firm name and style of Kesarichand Manecklal.

The said Ramchand Hargovindas has from the date hereafter written no connection whatsoever with the said firm of Kesarichand Manecklal.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1923.
PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for Ramchand Hargovindas, Punamchand Nyahalchand, Jeychand Talakchand, Girdharlal Harjivandas.
18418

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai SAKINABAI, widow of Ebrahim Nanji, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, held by her as Trustee for Bai Jainabai the petitioner herein.

Bai JAINABAI, widow of Mahomed Meherally, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Gully, Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay, daughter of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18409

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured pieces goods etc.,

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.

1 Strong built secondhand Tonga.

1 Arab horse.

A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Teak and Trapper Novice.

1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.

1 Humber Motor Car 4 cylinders 10—12 H. P. 5 seater in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE. Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Indian Peninsular and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 19, Bank Street, Fort, the office furniture of the said Company consisting of office tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, supboards, large iron fire-proof safes on stand, etc., etc.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ERSKINE ROAD FRONTING TWO ROADS NULL BAZAR AND MUTTON STREET KNOWN AS ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S BETEL LEAVES MARKET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee exercising the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1922, and with the consent and concurrence of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 433 of 1923 (Alibhai Adamji Peerbhoy vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties on FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. I.—ERSKINE ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or land admeasuring about 226 square yards (of which a portion admeasuring about 197 square yards is leasehold remaining portion being about 29 square yards is of quit and ground rent tenure) situate at Erskine Road (near Null Bazar) together with the building standing thereon, bearing Collector's New Nos. 17042 and 9827, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2-4713 and C Ward Nos. 6807 and 7938 and Street Nos. 56 and 1 and 3 and are bounded on the North by the Khoja Street Cross Lane, on the South by Erskine Road aforesaid, on the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, and on the West by the property now or formerly of Rahimabai, widow of Abdur Bazar Haji Abdul Karim.

LOT NO. II.—ERSKINE ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Erskine Road (near Null Bazar) admeasuring according to the Collector's Bill, 987 square yards or thereabouts and according to the title deeds 981 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon bearing Collector's New No. 9400 and New Survey No. 4712 and C Ward No. 6808, Street Nos. 58—62 and 5—9 and bounded on the North by Khoja Street. Cross Lane, on the South by Erskine Road aforesaid, on the East by the property now or formerly of Mahomed Ebrahim Coor and Yusuf Soudagar and on the West by the property hereinabove described as Lot No. 1.

Both he above properties will be sold either in one or separate lots.

LOT NO. III—Erskine Road property on the same day at 4-45 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 257 square yards or thereabouts (held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st May 1874 at the yearly rent of Rs. 16-1 renewable for ever upon the termination of each terms of 99 years but at such rent as may then be reserved by the Government) situate at Erskine Road (near Null Bazar) together with the buildings standing thereon,—bearing Collector's New No. 16—200 and New Survey No. 4709 and assessed under C. Ward No. 6812 and Street Nos. 68—74 and 13—17 and bounded on the north by Khoja Street Cross Lane on the south by Erskine Road, aforesaid, on the east partly by a passage and partly by the property of Kazi Shariff Abdul Latiff Londay and on the west by the property now or formerly of Abdul Gafoor Nezamuddin Patel.

LOT NO. IV—Mutton Street property on the same day at 5 p.m.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure (redeemed from payment of cess) admeasuring 77—6-9 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mutton Street (near Null Bazar) together with the building standing thereon bearing Collector's New No. 11260 and New Survey No. 2-4704 and assessed under C Ward No. 7142 and Street Nos. 16—22 and bounded on the north partly by the Municipal Market and partly by Pirsaheb Dargah, on the south by the property now or formerly of Dawood Haji Darvesh and Ismail Haji Darvesh, on the east by Mutton Street aforesaid and on the West by Pirsaheb's Dargah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th December, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone 5152.

Under instructions from R. D. Harrison, Esq., Auditor B.B. & C.I. Railway, MISTRY AND CO., will sell by public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6, Walkeshwar Road, next to Taher Mahal, Chowpatty Sea Face, made-to-order high class household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs, side boards, dinner wagons, one complete set of Canteen cutlery in case, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield suites, book stands, fike cabinets, silver show cases, ornaments, hat stands, fenpoys, one Cabinet Gramophone, with Records, complete set of Bed room furniture, Chinaware, Brassware, Rich Electro-plated wares.

Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogue will be printed, and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 821.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TWEEDS AND 1 CASE STRIPED ALPACCAS.

By the order of Messrs. A. & S. Henry and Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the following persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public action on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gordhan das Nathalal:—

1 Case Tweeds, 8 pieces, 54 inches by 40/5 yards.

On account and at the risk of the late Messrs. Mahomed Jaffer and Sons.

1 Case Tweeds, 8 pieces, 54 inches by 35/8 yards.

On account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

1 Case Striped Alpaccas, 12 pieces 54 inches by 25/28 yards.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.(S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES OF IMITATION MERCERISED MUSLINS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Pestonji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

11 Bales Imitation Mercerised Muslins, 43/44", about 100 pieces in a bale.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his latest 4 Reel Comedy
"THE PILGRIM."

Empire Theatre
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In "The Last Payment."

Empress Theatre
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
FOURTH CHAPTER.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
In aid of
Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali
on
Wednesday 19th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
(S. T.)
Act] VIDYA HARAN [1 to 3
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ASHA NIRASHA
Special for X' Mas Holiday
Sunday 23rd Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon
(S. T.)
DRAUPADI
Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon(S.T.)
EKACHPYALA
Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon
(S. T.)
MANAPMAN
Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA
Manager
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

Yashwant Natak Mandali
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
Wednesday 19-12-1923 at 9 P. M.
Manapman.
Saturday 22-12-1923 at 9 P. M.
Widya-Haran.
Sunday 23-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Chalati-Duniya.
(In Hindi Language)
Monday 24-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Soubhadra.
Tuesday 25-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Chalati-Duniya.
(In Hindi Language)
Wednesday 26-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Manapman.
Director : SHANKAR RAO SIR NAIK
Manager : K. S. HARDIKAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A CHARMING UNIVERSAL DRAMA.
"FOOLS & RICHES"
(5 Reels)
See this glittering spectacle of high society in its reckless, wasteful moments. Speed! Thrills!! Suspense!!! Gorgeous settings! Beautiful girls! And Herbert Rawlinson as the happiest, snappiest, peppiest, devil-may-care hero you ever saw A picture you'll enjoy from start to finish.
Parents, is your son a spender? Miss, does your sweetheart waste money?
Brother, is your friend thriftless? Man, are you careless with money?
'FOOLS & RICHES'
WITH
HERBERT RAWLINSON
and a magnificent supporting cast including
KATHERINE PERRY, TULLY MARSHALL, DORIS PAWN & NICK DE-RUIZ.
The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy featuring the dear mischievous boy
BUDDY MESSENGER.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA
THIRD WEEK!
Further nine fresh parts;
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A Pathetic, Sweet, Moral, wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes.
The Adventures that befall the 2 sweet orphan girls make the spectator shed tears of affection, admiration and sympathy.
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS."
A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE
IN TWELVE EPISODES.
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-DAY 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
IMPORTANT NEWS!
For the convenience of our patrons going out of Bombay during the Xmas Holidays, the FINAL INSTALMENT of this serial will be screened ONLY FOR FOUR DAYS from
FRIDAY 21st to MONDAY 24th
Both days inclusive
THE WHOLE SERIAL
will be reshown as under:—

TUESDAY	25th—Episodes	1–2 and 3.
WEDNESDAY	26th—Episodes	4–5 and 6.
THURSDAY	27th—Episodes	7–8 and 9.
FRIDAY	28th—Episodes	10–11 and 12.

Purchasers of THREE Tickets of the Second and Higher Classes AT THE SAME TIME for the First Three Instalments will be ADMITTED FREE for the Fourth Instalment on Friday 28th Inst.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES! DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK!!
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY THE LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
PRESENTS
Two Choice Performances
IN THE
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
WHEN
Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas
WILL ACT
Mark these columns to-morrow for Plays and Dates.
PROPRIETORS. PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

IMPERIAL
Commences
To-night and during this week
First Instalment
(Six parts) of
A Super Indian Serial
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
in the duel role of twin sisters: The action never fails for an instant and the story holds its interest from start to finish:
Daily 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Shows 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
Latest Production
A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD
OR
RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.
One of the most interesting episodes from Ramayan. See how Hanooman prepared to fight the Lord—and how the Lord deprived him of all his power.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
Presents
THE FINAL INSTALMENTS
of
OREGON TRAIL
Universal's Latest Chapterplay
With
ART ACCORD
A Selected Comic in the programme.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.

S S Tangistan, Blayney, Port Soudan
S S Sultania, Mc yless, Rangoon.
S S Tevere, Quionia, Trieste.
S S Cranfield, Brisley, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Sicilia, Miller, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Stornest for Antwerp.
Steamer Baron Cowdor for Kobe.
Steamer Tangistan for Busreh.

S S Sultania:—The P S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons Captain J S Miryless, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd Tristino Company's steamer Tevere, 3213 tons, Captain O Nivomin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranfield, 3213 tons, Captain P L Brisley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F L Campbell Company's steamer Skul, 644 tons Captain K. Gabrielson, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain E. C. Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Andes Maru 4847 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
2 Kashmir 5540 London, 22/12 M M & Co.
3 Dongola 4742 Ade.. 29/12 M M & Co.
4 Clan Monroe 3656, N F, N.F., J F & Co.
5 Colaba 3899 Rangoon 29/12 M M & Co.
6 Elysia 4002, Liverpool, 24/12 Graham & Co.
7 Domala 5134 K'chi, N F, M M & Co.
8 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
9 Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 20/12, N Y Kaisha.
10 Karoa 3607 Durban, 26/12 M M & Co.
11 C Calcutta 4902, Karachi 22/12 K N & Co.
12 Wakasa Maru 5804 Kobe 2/1 N Y Kaisha.
13 Gudrum Maersk 3030 Barcelona N F, Graham & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, 18/12 W & A Graham and Co.
15 Nippon 4015 Trieste 20/12, L Triestino.
16 Sultania 2758 N. F. N.F. Shushtary & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York, N.F., Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Nour-el-Bahr 199, Aleppy 21/12 M S N Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela 1932 Busra 21/12, M M & Co.
C & R Mirzapore 4135 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
D & E Castel Poriziano 3346, Genoa 22/12, M Italiana.
F Hohenfels 1700, N. F., N F, Graham & Co.
G Solhang 1337 N F, N. F, Graham & Co.
H Bandra 1877 Busra 20/12 M M & Co.
N Gairsoppa 3277 N F 20/12, M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 K'chi, 22/12, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co

Clan Colquhun (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Leederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Anssa due about 26th December Agent I T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.

Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.

Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sondan due about 30th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 18.

S S Kashmir for London—17 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 35 bundles Lamb skin for fur, H A M Shawal; 5 bales old newspapers, Fleming Shaw and Co., 1 pot Palma rosa oil, Thos. Cook and Sons, 12 bales Lamb skin, Thos. Cook and Sons; 28 packages haberdashery etc., Thos. Cook nd Sons; 4 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajeeni; 9 bales sheep skin, M E Ramjee and Co.; 6 bales cow hides, M B Ramjee and Co. 127 cwt per khismis, S Laljee; 54 cwt fish maws, R Dhanje sand Co., 17 packages wearing apparel etc., Coutts and Co.; 2 cases 11 box leather goods brassware and N H specimens, Coutts and Co., 13 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles lamb skin, H A Ezrahimoff; 58 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 72 bales Per Lamb skin rens, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—100 bales country cotton fly, In'o Japan Cotton Mfg., 50 bales Rarsi hemp, C. Peraj and Co.; 165 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Kashmir for Hull:—4000 cwt rape seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Kashmir for Ghent—330 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. 193 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Kashmir for Marseilles:—30 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Nippon for Trieste—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus 95 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Vigo for Hull—2000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—165 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Vigo for Antwerp:—275 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.;

S S Vigo for Ghent—220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Tevera for Trieste—110 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chochaty; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, W Rajaram.

S S Egremont for New York:—18 cwt country Mendhi powder A H Dial; 50 empty cylinders The Bombay America Ref. Forest Packing Co., 8 packages wearing apparel, etc., Thos Cook and Sons; 46 cwt Ind. cardamoms, Thos. Cook and Sons; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros. 501 cwt gum Kareya, Jeyram Permanand.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia:—30 bales cotton waste, A H Moosa; 245 casks Goats skin, Brisky Co.

S S Egremont for Barcelona—110 bales Indraw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey, 160 bales Indian raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Elysia for G'asgow:—1000 cwt oil cakes, Bhaskar Hari Lele; 125 bundles staves, heads and hoops, Spencer and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 190 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—420 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 9 bales Ind. raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 121 bales Indian raw wool, David Sassoon; 190 bales hemp, S. Laljee; 19 packages wearing apparel etc., Coutts and Co., 510 bales raw cotton W. P. F. Campbell and Co., 1120 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Permanand, 440 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata

S S Castel Poriziano for Genoa:—3021 cwt. rape seed, Gorio Ltd.; 770 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Castel Poriziano for Naples:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Gudur Maersk—Barcelona—2000 cwt Ind. linseed, Louis Dreyfus; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Gurur Maersk for Genoa:—450 tons old Iron, R Bossie; 4000 cwt rape seed Louis Dreyfus; 1001 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—3200 cwt Indian oil cakes, N V Vali Mohamed; 2500 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, N V Valimahomed; 825 cwt Indian sediment, N V Valimahomed; 650 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Ghent—1041 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.;

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian rw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey, 53 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hohenfels for Brewer—330 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Hakodate Maru from Kobe—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 25 bales Indian raw cotton Ali Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Moji:—200 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales, Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Darkoza Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1200 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 3000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 349 bales Indian raw cotton, C Bamanji; 162 bales Indian raw cotton, Gokhai Karanjia.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—90 bales Indian raw cotton, Gokhai Karanjia.

IMPORTS.

December 18.

S S Malaja from London. Agents M M & Co.:—17 cases confectionary 14 cases artificial silk, 40 cases ink 18 drums printing ink, 30 cases cheese, 20 crates card board, 20 cases Syrup, 66 cases Scott's Emulsion; 91 cases Chocolates, 235 cases Gin, 65 bales old clothing 20 boxes spirits, 160 boxes cured fish, 5 cases invalid food, 50 cases Tallow 105 cases Medicines 21 cases Drapery, 27 cases Vinegar, 5 cases Silverware, 463 cases Plates and Spelters, 69 cases O. Stores, 18 cases Drugs, 215 bales old newspapers, 9 cases Boxes, 5 cases Virol, 2 drums Lubricating oil grease, 1 case Lubricating oil grease, 100 rolls wire netting, 235 cases Wine, 12 cases Whisky, 25 bottles quick Silver 35 cases Sherry 21 cases Brandy, 20 cases Rum 20 cases Cigarettes 20 coils Galdvd steel wire, 350 casks Cement, 25 cases Beer, 800 pieces ante Bones, 80 casks Whiting, 50 packages frozen meat, 100 boxes smoked fish, 42 cases Fittings, 87 casks Fittings, 38 cases Manhole covers and frames 2 boxes gold coins 2 boxes Bar Gold, 3 boxes Sovereign; 3 boxes Specie, 275 bars Silver.

From Marseilles—382 cases Vermicelli, 35 cases Paper, 27 cases grape and 1 case 300 cases almonds, 800 bags almonds, 200 cases Tiles, 42 cases Velvet 15 cases wine, 27 cases champagne, 57 bales corks 24 cases Imitation silver Lametta, 50 bags Imitation Silver Lametta.

From Rotterdam:—25 cases champagne, 13 bales old clothing.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 566.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 616
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 606

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 151 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 145 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 241

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 326

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37-5/8
Lon don—Paris Frcs. 83.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Dec. 17	
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/5 1/16	Quiet.
Bar Gold	4-14-4	,,
Bar Silver Spot	,, 33 5/8	,,

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 18. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	560
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	241
Japan	151 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 17.
Exchange on London in Paris	82.90
,, ,, Germany	...
,, ,, ,, Italy	100.77
Stockholm	16.63
Christiania	29.20
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	25.09
Belgium on 15th Dec.	94.35
Athens ,,	260.00
	New York, Dec, 17.
Demand Bills	4.37.50

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 17
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	,, 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	,,
(Sterling Loan)	,, 65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 55 3/4

	London, Dec. 17
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 102
7 per cent. Indian ,,	,, 114

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/13/3
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/13/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/4/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/4/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/5/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/6/0

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-4
Silver ready, d. 33-10
Silver forward, d. 32-13

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India bought, China sold, sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—5—0	...	25—4—6	...
Posh	25—5—0	...	25—4—3	...

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—2—6
Posh 0—5—6
Tone.—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Ready:—80—6—0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	80—7—0	80—5—0	...
Posh	80—8—0	80—6—0	...

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—8—0
Posh 1—8—0

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/7
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day a substantial advance of 110 to 120 points in New York futures. The market advanced on spot and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 15 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation and some fresh selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as follows:—

"Considerable replacing by sold out Bulls on belief market liquidated. Think advance is only temporary."

Recently the local market has shown a strong disinclination to follow the decline in America and although we may in the near future see sharply fluctuating markets, both upwards as well as downwards, we think it highly probable that ultimately a higher level of prices will be maintained due to strong statistical position. In the circumstances we recommend our friends to buy whenever there is a sharp reaction.

Owing to the sharp recovery in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 643 i. e. Rs. 14 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April May. At the opening prominent Shroffs and Commision Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 645. Around this level Japanese Houses, Offices and jobbers were sellers which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 635½. After a small fluctuation the Bazar closed at Rs. 638½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 659 and going up to Rs. 640 gave way to Rs. 637 on Exporting and Japanese Houses selling and closed at Rs. 639½.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 609 and dropped to Rs. 600 on Commission Houses selling, and finally closed at Rs. 602. Whilst March opened at Rs. 605 and declining to Rs. 596 closed at Rs. 598. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 528/9.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and there was some inquiry for immediate shipment. About 3000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-20 P. M.)

		Bombay, Dec. 18.
Fully Good Broach	April May	639 1 2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	510
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	604
Fine Oomra	March	599

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	.. 565	555	540	...	...
M. G. Oomra No. 3	650	640	625	...	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	680	670	655	...	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	665	655	640	...	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 18. Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..April/May ... 638
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ... 528
Fine Oomra	..Dec./Jan. ... 603
Fine Oomra	..March. ... 593

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

December 18.

New York Market 17th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
33.85	Dec.		35.00	+115
33.16	Jan.	33.63	+47	34.28	+112
33.54	Mar.	33 95	+44	34.70	+116
34.70	May			34.90	+120
33.00	July			34.10	+110
27.38	Oct.	27.80	+42	28.45	+107

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34.35, lowest 33.25, range 110 points. Market advanced on Commission houses buying, spot houses buying. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 17th December 1923.

Previous close.	Delivery	Opening Prices		at Closing	Since previous close
19.41	Jan.	19.27—14	19.21—20	19.26	—15
19.40	Mar.	19.30—10	19.23—17	19.31	—09
19.23	May			19.21	—07
18.51	July			18.75	—06
15.70	Oct.	15,55—15		15.73	+03
21.98	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		22.08	+10
20.55	Nov. ,,			20.65	+10

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 11.15 a.m. More liquidation, some new selling, steadier now. Trade fixing call sales.

(2) January highest 19.46, lowest 19.99, range .47 points.

Morning, heavy long liquidation and short selling; afternoon, less selling, good reports from New York, some American buying, trade fixing call sales.

(3) American cross rate at 4.40 p.m., 4.38.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 78, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 445, Apollo 25, Bombay Cotton 625, Bombay Dyeing 882/8, Century 438/12, Central India 535, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 150 xd., Crescent 228/12xd, Dawn 670, Edw. Sassoon 250, Fazulbhoy 825xd., Globe 85, Gokak 117/8, Ind. Bleaching 192/8, Ind-Malwa 507/8, Kastoorchand 215, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1420, Kilachand Mills 12, Luxmi Cotton 5300, Madhowji 270, Mathuradas 375,— M. Petit 3125, Morarji 4000xd, New Great 542/8, New City 315, Pabani 362/8, Pearls 615xd., Phœnix 510, Shapurji 225, Simplex 367/8xd., Standard 1550, Swan 860, Swadeshi 533/12, Tata Mill 405 and Vishnu Cotton 2020.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 285, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N. I. 65n, Bt-Burma Pet 5/6, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 210n., New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 120, Tata Hydro 725 and Scindia Steam 6/6.

Chartered Bank	£	19 7/8
Hongkong—	,,	126
National	,,	43 1/4
Eastern	,,	5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,,	12 1/4

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	19.26—15
Mar.	19.31—9
May	19.21—7
July	18.75—6

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	19.21—21
Jan.	19.26—15
Feb.	19.21—19
Mar.	19.31—9
April	19.24—7
May	19.21—7
June	19.10—6
July	18.75—6
Aug.	17.81—
Sept.	17.41—1
Oct.	15.73 +3
Nov.	15.38 +3
Dec.	15.23 +3

Tone—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 17
M. G. Bengal, Good	12.90
,, ,, Fully Good	13.30
,, ,, Fine	13.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	14.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.10
M. G. Broach, Good	16.10
,, ,, Fully Good	16.60
,, ,, Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.80
,, ,, Fully Good	13.20
,, ,, Fine	13.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	22.62 +10
Jan.	22.08 +10
Feb.	22.20 +10
Mar.	22.30 +10
April	22.37 +10
May	22.44 +10
June	22.44 +10
July	22.45 +10
Aug.	22.35 +20
Sept.	22.05 +10
Oct.	21 15 +10
Nov.	20.65 +10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec 17.

Futures at New York,	To-day's prices	
	Jan.	34.28 +1.12
	Mar.	34.70 +1.16
	May	34.90 +1.20
	July	34.10 +1.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		71,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		32,000
,, ,, Continent		32.000
Futures at New York		
,, ,, ,,	Jan.	34.28 +1.12
,, ,, ,,	Mar.	34.70 +1.16
,, ,, ,,	May.	34.90 +1.20
,, ,, ,,	July.	34.10 +1.10

New York values Junped sensationally, cotton market closing 97 6 points higher.

Spot Cotton at New York	35.50 +1.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.00 unchanged
Futures ,, ,, Mar.	34.65 +1.35
,, ,, ,, May	34.55 +1.33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11
Demand Bills	4.37.50
Silver Foreign mined	65 7/8

WHEAT.

London, Dec, 17.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid & Sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F sellers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Paid and sellers Quiet More offering	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D, J	44/6

Tone—Steadier.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 18

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 13 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p. 39 8 0	5 11 0
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0	
Linseed, April/May	13 1 0	
Groundnuts D. J.	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0	

METALS.

London, Dec. 17.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	,, 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Noml.	29
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 11/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec 18 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 18. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 9 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 6 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	...	61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼1/4		71 8 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/9
July/Sept. Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	25 1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	25.1

LINSEED.

London, Dec 17

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Delivery Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1/4

Tone,—Steadily hel and buyers are scarce.
RAW LINSEED OIL croud cursh-d, mill
,, Dec. Value £ 42
,, Jan./Apl. Sellers ,, 39

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14

Tone—Steady.
TIN BLOCK ,, 224 1/2

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris..Francs 82.90

COLOURS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow. Rs. 145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 140 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 114 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/ per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/ per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 18.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 17.

1923,	
Cotton	21213 Bales
Wheat	9456 Cwts.
Linseed	5713 ,,
Rape, etc	447 ,,
Gingellyseed	2748 ,,
Poppyseed	118 ,,
Groundnuts	2726 ,,
Castorseed	2446 ,,
Rice	5210 ,,
Myrabollams	1195 ,,
Cottonseed	19294 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	2040 ,,
Jawar	1387 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	2182 ,,
Bajri	2413 ,,
Coal	1482 Tons

2 day's total.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 18th December, 1923.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 14th Dec. to 17th Dec. 1923	64150	68656	—4506
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 17th Dec, 1923	442531	457401	—14870
Shipments for the bi-week from 14th Dec. to 17th Dec. 1923.			
Europe	11530	7069	+4511
China Japan & Coast Ports	...	654	—654
Total	11580	7723	+3857.

Total shipments from 1st September 1923 to 17th Dec. 1923,

Europe	271899	181966	+89933
China	16712	5125	+11584
Japan	150767	290831	—140061
Coast Ports	5521*	9962	—4447
Total	444899	487884	—42985
Afloat in harbour Europe	18457	3910	+14547
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	36181	17397	+18784

*Including 38: bales for U. S. of America.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correct on publication of ships manifests.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Dec. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:— Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:— Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— × Quality. Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Bombay Cotton	1 5 6
Pahelwan	1 5 6
Hearth Brand	1 5 0
Saltas:— Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:— No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:— Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:— Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:— Standard per piece	7 8 0
Phœnix per piece	7 8 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:— Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:— Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lb:— Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	
Ex. lb. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Cabrun No. 5124:— Pearl	11 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

NEW YORK MARKET.

Will be closed on December 25th and on January 1st.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance in District Treasuries on 31st August 1923 3.18.91, on 30th September 1923 3.31.21, on 31st October 1923 3.22.49, on 30th November 1923 3.09.10.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India on 31st August 1923 23.11.91, on 30th September 1923 15.75.60 on 31st October 1923 7.71.89, on 30th November 1923 8.45.33.

Total on 31st August 1923 26.30.82, on 30th September 1923 19.06.81, on 31st October 1923 10.94.38, on 30th November 1923 11.54.43.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed on 25th, 26th and 31st December and on January 1st.

Stocks and Produce on December 25th 26th and on January 1st.

Metals on December 24th 25th 26th and 31st and on January 1st.

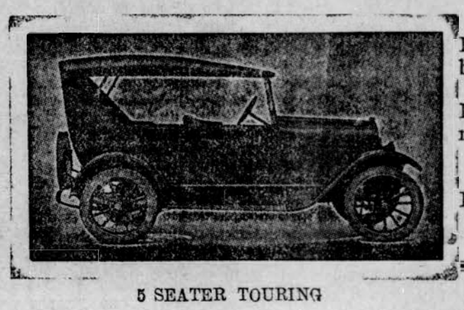
S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 1712.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.921 inches
Temperature of Air	73.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 ,,
Dew Point	65.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	62% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E; SE, ENE, N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 153

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	18	7 19	25 0	18	0 7	21 6
		21 0	25 5		13 20	19 0
W	19	8 18	25 0	19	1 29	21 8
		21 42	24 2		14 5	18 7
Th.	20	9 4	25 3	20	2 34	21 6
		22 22	27 0		14 45	18 1
F.	21	...	...	21	3 26	21 1
					15 23	17 6
Sat.	22	...	...	22	...	...
			28 4			
S	23	2. 3.98		23	...	...
		23.11.0	28 3			
M.	24	0 0	25 5	24	0 3	19 3
		1 28	26 9		17 40	16

LONDON Dec. 17.

Bar silver spot 33 5/8
Bar silver, two months hence 32 13/16
TONE—
China bought and sold. India bought. Quiet.
INTEREST—
Day to-day Loans 1 3/4
Seven days market loans 2 3/8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank Bills 3 M/st. 3 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st. 3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st. 4 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st. 4 3/4
RENTES—
3 per cent 53 1/2
5 per cent 24 1/2

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant have been delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

Public Meeting Re. the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Vanita Vishram Hall, 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.
Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m. Address on question of cattle preservation.
Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports, Cooperage 3-30 p.m.
Tata Challenge Shield: Willingdon Sports Club vs. Bombay Gymkhana at Willingdon Club Courts 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Alexandra Girls' School Jubilee Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. (
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Final M.B.B.S. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 22.

Bombay Races: 3rd Extra Meeting.
S. S. "Kashmir" with the English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 19 (Wed) Sunrise 7h 5m; Sunset 6h 5m.
Dec. 20 (Thur) Sunrise 7h. 6m; Sunset 6h. 6m
Dec 21 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 7m; Sunset 6h 6m.
Dec. 22 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 24 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 25 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

D'Cunha at Dr. H. D'Sa's Hospital, Chowpati, Bombay, on the 18th December, 1923, the wife of Mr. John Cunha of 74 Chapel Road, Bandra, of a son.

9266

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PABANEY MILLS WORKS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute a meteing of the above works committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the office of the mills, when Mr. Abdullabhoy, manager of the mills, will preside. The work before the committee will be to discuss suggestions of the workmen pertaining to their welfare and similar questions.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar, M.A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver lecture IV of his course of lectures on "The Mahabharata; its origin, development and language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "A bird's eye-view of the contents of the Mahabharata." The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURE ON COTTON TRADE

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Laljee Naranji M.L.C. on Cotton Trade, to-morrow (Thursday) at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road opp. Bori Bunder.

The Lecture will be open to the public, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the above Committees will be held at the Committee's office to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BASSEIN Y. M. C. A.

The annual thanksgiving Mass of the Bassein Y.M. C. A. will be celebrated on Tuesday, (the 1st prox.), at 7-30 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Papdi, Bassein. After Mass there will be a general meeting and refreshment as usual

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Delays on telegraph traffic between, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are now normal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on Monday, the 17th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha 21 Khojas, 150 Piranas, and 111 Christians were converted into the Hindu religion at Baroda Centre in 12 villages in November last.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION DURING CHRISTMAS....

The Girgaon Dist. Congress Committee has decided to arrange an Exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi Goods during the coming Xmas week (from 23rd inst. to 30th inst) both days inclusive) in the hall of the National College (Green Villa, opp. Grant Road Post Office) Stalls can be reserved free of charge on early application to the Hon. Secretaries at the Committee's office (Govardhan Mansions new Bhatwadi).

THE LATE MR. U. K. TRIVEDI.

Mrs Ganvanthai Uttamlal Trivedi, Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Dave and the members of the family thank sincerely all the friends, acquaintances sympathisers and relatives of late Mr. U. K. Trivedi for telegrams and letters of condolence and sympathy at the untimely demise of Mr. U. K. Trivedi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of Janorikar's Diary for 1924 published by Mr. Shridhar Laxman Janorikar, Narayan Peth, Poona City. Being of a fairly large size it will be very useful especially to pleaders and merchants. It is priced at Rs. 1-8-0 only.

C. P. LODHI KHASTRIYA SAMAS.

The Fourth Yearly Sammelan of the Madhya Prantiya Lodhi Kshatriya Samas is to be held on the 11, 12, 13 and 14th of January 1924 at Ubali near railway station Kalmeshwar, Nagpur. All sympathisers of human progress and specially Lodhi Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

NEW FREE SCHOOL AT SATPATI.

The Gokhale Education Society opened on the 16th instant a Free Vernacular School at Satpati, near Palghar on the B.B. and C. I. Ry. The Society has undertaken this venture at the request of the Allarakhia Rahamtoolla Sonawalla Charity Fund, the Trustees of which have undertaken to finance it. It is a mixed school of boys and girls.

PROPAGATION OF KHADI.

The Council of the West Matunga Mahim T. Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"That those gentlemen who purchase yarn from the pubic and get khadi made of it will be paid at the rate of annas two per lb., on production of purchase vouchers of yarn and the khadi made."

ALL-INDIA DASHA NAGAR VANIK CONFERENCE.

With the special efforts of the Bombay Hitverdhak Mandal, it is decided to hold a meeting of the Subjects Committee at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Hitverdhak Sabha of the Dasha Nagar Vanik Wadi on 24th and 25th instant. The invitation cards have been already sent over to all the members, both by the Sabha and the Bombay Mandal. All the members of the Committee are earnestly requested to attend.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November. Dr. I. P. Kikani treated 911 patients at the said dispensary, out of whom were:—332 males, 326 females, 253 children. The daily average attendance at the dispensary was 31.

JASHAN COMMITTEE AND ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

With a view to encourage the study of Zoroastrian religion and to create the power of elocution among Parsi students attending Colleges, the Jashan Committee have resolved, since the year 1922, to hold a special elocution examination for them. Each competitor will be allowed about 15 minutes for his or her discourse. The following subject is prescribed for the examnation:—"The Zoroastrian Ethics".

The undermentioned prizes will be awarded to the most successful competitors:—1st Prize of Rs. 60, 2nd Prize of Rs. 40.

The examination for the year 1924 will be held on Sunday, the 27th January, 1924. Intending competitors are requested to send in their applications to the Hon. Secretary, Jashan Committee, Nanabhai Lane, (Cama Street), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, by Sunday, the 20th idem.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HINDU TEAM.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Namdeo Party, the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha and the Sant Namdeo Magazine Committee, a largely attended meeting was held on Saturday last in the Hall of Seth Mukund Moroba Khandke, at Kapad Gulli, to congratulate the Hindu team on its brilliant success in the last Quadrangular Cricket Match. Short speeches suiting to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. N. V. Khandke, Hendre, Hirve, Mirajker, and others. The President Mr. D. K. Khandke after making a few remakks garlanded Mr. Navle who was present on the occasion. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the night. On the next day the members and well-wishers of the Young Namdeo Party were at home to Mr. Navle and Mr. S. M. Joshi.

AT HOME TO HINDU TEAM.

On Saturday evening an Ot-Home was given to the Hindoo Cricket Eleven at the residence of Mr. V. R. Jaliatla alias Retiwala. Mr. Shambaji Bhagooji was in the Chair. Four gold medals were presented to Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. C. K. Naidu, Mr. S. M. Joshi, and Mr. K. G. Pardesh. Another gold medal was presented by Messrs. A. S. Hamand and K. R. Dhatrak to the Hindoo team with a wish for it being preserved in the Hindoo Gymkhana as a memorandum to the other sportsmen of their brilliant victory.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

The Hindoo Team was entertained on Monday evening at the Aryan Brotherhood Club, Sandhurst Road. There was a good gathering of Members of other Hindoo Clubs of Bombay. Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye welcomed and congratulated the Team in a short speech, to which Mr. Vithal the Captain of the Eleven and Mr. S. A. Shete, the Hon. cricket Secretary of the Hindoo Gymkhana replied in suitable terms.

On this occassion the prizes for the Handicap Billiard Tournament of the Aryan Brotherhood Club for the year 1922, were also given. The Championship Cup was won by Capt. S. G. Ranaday, I.M.S, and the Runner-up Cup by Mr. M. L. Tanan, Principal of the College of Commerce, Bombay.

Mr. Y. A. Kunte had given Rs. 100 for the three highest breaks in the Billiard Matches of the Tournament. and the amount went to Messrs. B. J. Parekh and B. B. Pradhan and Capt. Ranaday, I. M. S.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THANA.

The English Teaching Girls School, Thana held its prize distribution on Sunday the 16th instant, Mr. V. S. Bhide, presiding. The proceedings opened with a welcome song sung by the students of the School. Mr. L. Rodricks then read the twenty-third report of the School which 'inter alia' stated. "The number of pupils at the end of last year was 76, and this year we close with 71 pupils on the rolls. The children are taught 5 hours a day, and the attendance has been fairly regular, the average daily attendance bing 57.8. The School is divided into 6 classes. The main subjects taught in this School are the 3 R's together with drill, singing, nature study, Kindergarten and Needle-work. In general the Training and discipline as has been remarked by Mr. Dudley the Inspector of Schools is satisfactory. The management hope that the parents insist on seeing that their children attend school regularly, and devote some time at home to studying their daily lessons. The teaching staff consists of four teachers. The school is in receipt of an annual Government grant of Rs. 1,000. One of the greatest troubles experienced by the Board is the dearth of trained teachers, and the difficulty of getting them to come to Thana."

After this the audience was treated to an interesting programme of songs, recitations and a play "Babes in the Woods" which was much appreciated by the audience.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DADAR.

The Annual Social Gathering of the present and past students of the King George English School took place on Sunday last. The Hon. Mr. Phroze C. Sethna, C.I.E. presided.

In introducing the President, Mr. S. K. Bole, referred to the steedy growth of the King George English School. He particularly invited the attention of the audience to the steady development of the Indian Education Society in Dadar since the year 1917.

Mr. B. N. Vaidya, Head Master of the School, gave an interesting account of the progress of the Society since 1917. The School has 838 boys, the majority of whom come of middle and poorer classes. The Society has five life members and 13 permanent teachers who have pledged to serve the Society for 20 years. It has a co-operative stores and a Poor Boys Fund. The Society has collected Rs. 65,000/-. The Girls School has 100 pupils, and Miss Natrajan, B.A., has consented to do honorary work as the Lady Superintendent of the School.

Mr. Sethna in this course of his speech said:—

"It must be very gratifying to you to find that within the short space of a decade the number on the rolls of this school has increased from 125 to as many as 790. From all accounts and from the report which has been read out we feel confident that very solid work is done in King George School particularly in the building up of the characters of the young men who come to study there. Building up of characters and its maintenance at a high standard throughout life is an asset of great wealth and it is very necessary for the advancement of this country that all Indian scholastic Institutions do attach to it the very highest importance.

Mr. M. P. Khopkar, B. A., Joint Principal proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

LATE REV. CANON D. L. JOSHI.

Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, a large and representative gathering of Indian Christians, Europeans, and several Hindu gentlemen met at the Robert Money School Hall, Frocter Road, on Saturday to consider ways and means to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided.

Rev. Edwards, Editor of the Enyanodaya spoke at length on the life-work of Canon Joshi and laid great stress on his work in revising the Bible. Canon Joshi, he said had literally sacrificed himself on the altar of the Bible.

Mr. Brander, the Collector of Bombay, then said he first met Canon Joshi at the Diocesan Council and there he was struck with the great influence he had with the Indian Clergy and laity. Not very long ago he had the very great privilege of a long talk and discussion with the Canon on a special subject. He had a real heart to heart talk with him and there the Canon told him a great deal about the progress of the Converts' Home and also of his own progress, of his plans for the evangelisation of Bombay and Western India, and he could gather how this was quietly but effectively carried out for many years.

Mr. Kelusker, a Marathi Scholar, then spoke at very great length on Canon Joshi's scholarship in Marathi and English. He said from personal experience since the last nine years that Canon Joshi was a loving friend and he could not but speak of him with emotion.

The Chairman then said that he was much moved and greatly informed about what had been said with reference to Canon D. L. Joshi. The Archbishop of Canterbury had recognised Canon Joshi's services, his Christian Scholarship by conferring on him the degree of D. D. When such a degree is granted the custom is to state the reasons for the conferring of the degree. I was pleased and will be glad to know that ne regarded the case as quite clear. He said that a complete case was made out and that he had no doubt about granting this degree. Now the Archbishop of Canterbury was a very conscientious man and moreover a Scotchman. Scotsmen were very cautious and he had known the Archbishop of Canterbury refusing this degree quite frequently whenever the slightest defect was seen. This degree was not to be had for the asking and the standard required for the achievement of the same was as high as the standard outside and therefore it gave him a great pleasure to see that he made out quite a conclusive case and that he had no doubt about conferring the degree upon our friend.

When Canon Joshi was appointed to the Canonship it was not because he was an Indian but because he was the best man to fill that place and that he regarded this as the right way which should be made in the Church in filling up appointments. In the Church there is no race, there is no caste distinction.

On the motion of Mr. T. Buell seconded by Mr. Balwant Rao a committee was then appointed with the Bishop of Bombay as its chairman to find ways and means for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Canon Joshi in a suitable manner.

LATE MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

Under the auspices of Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, opp. The Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to the sense of loss sustained by the country by the demise of Sriman S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu." Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Prominent journalists and leaders such as Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others will take part in the proceedings. All are requested to attend.

The following is the draft resolution to be placed before the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rshtriya Sangha records its deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the country by the sad demise of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu" and also places on record its grateful appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him to the National cause both as an eminent journalist and a sa fearless patriot."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

The Monthly Bulletin of Health of the City of Bombay, issued by the Bombay Municipality, for November last, states:—

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births	.....	2,076
Deaths (Total)	.....	2,751
Deaths from Plague	.....	2
Deaths from Small-pox	.....	12
Deaths from Cholera	.....	Nil.
Deaths from Influenza	.....	10
Deaths from Malaria	.....	36
Deaths from Enteric Fever	.....	7
Deaths from Tuberculosis	.....	112
Deaths from Leprosy	.....	5
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis	.....	184
Deaths from Dysentery	.....	63
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	...	968
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	693

MUNICIPAL NURSES.

The Municipal Nurses made 9,793 visits during the month and attended 177 women during their confinement.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Death-rate was 27 as compared with 33 the decennial average and 29 for the preceding month.

The deaths from Enteric Fever, Malaria, Influenza, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Plague and Respiratory Diseases showed a decrease as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

BOMBAY MILLS.

TUESDAY'S SITUATION.

The situation of the lock-out of Matunga workshops and the strike of some mill-workers continued as before on Tuesday. On Monday afternoon, it is stated some weavers who had downed tools created disturbance. Consequently the Jacob Sassoon Mill was completely closed on Tuesday and the men who had not struck work and were willing to go on duty were surprised to see the mill-gates closed in the morning. A notice was posted for their information that the mill was closed for the day. The men dispersed peacefully after reading the notice. One man has been arrested in connection with this disturbance.

The strike of the weavers of this mill seems to be due to a new variety of weaving introduced recently. The weavers maintain that the rate for weaving that variety should be increased, as they were not able to turn out the same quantity within the same period of time as they did in the case of the old varieties.

About 300 weavers of the Bradbury Mill who struck work on Monday afternoon did not resume work on Tuesday.

The Lord Reay Mill (now known as the Bombay Industrial Mill) had the same tale to tell—when on Monday 280 workmen downed tools. About 140 of them however resumed work on Tuesday.

The situation of the Premier Mill remained unchanged yesterday.

There was a slight improvement, however, in the strike of the Mathuradas Mill where out of 450 weavers 340 resumed work yesterday.

The armed police in motor lorries are moving about the mill area affected by strike.

In the afternoon the management of the Jacob Sassoon Mill posted another notice informing the workers that the mill will be closed till January 1924. Definite date of opening will be announced later on. Thus a lock-out is declared as far as this mill is concerned.

In the evening a mass meeting of the workmen was held at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, under the presidency of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President, Railway Workmen's Union. It was contemplated to hold two meetings together, viz: (1) of the workmen locked out from the Matunga Workshops and (2) mill workers who had downed tools and also those who contemplated downing tools. Not one mill operative was, however, present at the meeting and the entire hall was crowded with the men working at Matunga Workshops. It was desired by some labour leaders to form a Mill Operatives Union but in the absence of the operatives nothing was done in this respect.

Mr. Ginwala at the outset expressed his heartfelt sorrow at the damage caused by some persons at Matunga. He said this outrage had alienated his sympathy with the workmen of Matunga Workshops. He felt at times that it would have been better if he had had nothing to do with the railway workmen. The men working at Matunga Workshops had no business, he said, to take law into their own hands. If they had any grievance, it was their duty to place it before the Union's officers who would have forwarded it to the right authorities and agitated for its redress constitutionally. It was said by some men that the outrage was committed by non-Union men, but he asked, what was the proof that it was done by non-Union men and not by Union men. Whether it was done by non-Union men or Union men, the fact remained, that certain damage was done by some persons working in the Matunga Workshops to the railway property. It was the duty of the members of the Union to inform the Union Secretary or some responsible officer of the Union of the incident and hand over the culprits to the police. In this case, the Union members did not maintain discipline at all which was expected of them. He (speaker) thought that the workshops were closed with proper reasons and he too would have done the same thing, if the workshops belonged to him and similar thing had occurred. He would, however, not interfere in this dispute unless a guarantee was given by the workmen that in future even at the risk of their lives they would stop hooliganism and prevent damage to the persons and property of the railway company. If they guaranteed that, and assured him to behave peacefully pending the settlement of the dispute between them and the railway company, he would, as their President, use his influence to persuade the railway authorities to throw open the workshops again. Even if the workshops were opened again, he said, they would have to keep not only peace but they would have to form a volunteer corps for maintaining it and also appoint a Workshop Committee to advise the Union in regard to the undesirables so that they may not be enlisted as members of the Union.

Mr. Jhabwala then addressed the gathering and said one week had passed since the workmen were locked out and he did not know how long they would have to stay at home like that. He was surprised that for a trivial damage the Railway Company had taken such a drastic measure in depriving so many men of their daily bread. He impressed upon all the men to join the Union so that the Union may guarantee their good conduct and safeguard their future interests as well.

Mr. Ginwala then asked if there were any mill operatives present so that he might address them too, but as nobody responded the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SITUATION IN BORSAD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday the 21st instant at 6 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel Sjt. Shankerlal G. Banker, and other leaders will address the meeting on the "Situation in Borsad."

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

SIR T. S. CATTO ON THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

Presiding over the half-yearly ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company Ltd., on the 17th instant Sir T. S. Catto, Bt., said in the course of his speech:—

Your Company is vitally interested in the development of India's industries. On that development, bringing with it increased consumption of coal, depends the future posperity of your reserves of coal lands. It may therefore, not be out of place for me to make some remarks on a subject so vital to your interests. One of the contributing causes to the falling off in the domestic consumption of coal has been the collapse of so many mushroom industrial concerns. A year or two ago there was a wave of speculative interest in the development of what was heralded as India's infant industries. But it was not real industrial expansion. It was only industrial speculation! And it ended, as it had to end, in disaster. Great and sound business rarely grows quickly. The United States Steel Corporation had its inception in the genius and industry of Andrew Carnegie. He built up the Carnegie Steel Works through years of labour from its early beginnings in a small corrugated iron workshop. The Cunard Line and the White Star Line have grown by years of patient work from the modest foundations laid by Burns and Ismay. That is how Indian industry must be built if it is to be strong, self-reliant, and able to meet competition in India and in the markets of the world. Your Company has been built on that principle over three quarters of a century. That is why the Bengal Coal Company stands in the very forefront of Indian industrial enterprises. But I fear these sound principles are becoming somewhat clouded by political bias. In recent years an impression has been created that the development of India's industries has been neglected. The absurd statement has even been made that Government policy has tended to retard industrial expansion. I deprecate this belittling of India's industries. It is erroneous to suppose that India is behindhand in sound industrial revelopment. Take the Jute Industry. In 1895 there were less than 10,000 looms in the jute mills of Bengal. At the beginning of 1921 there were over 40,000. To-day there are nearly 50,000 looms and quite 70 per cent. of the world's production of raw jute is manufactured in the jute mills on the banks of the Hookhly. Take the Cotton Trade. In 1900 there were less than 200 mills in India with about 5,000,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. To-day there are nearly 300 mills with about 8,000,000 spindles and 200,000 looms. My figures are, of course, approximate. In your own industry, the Coal Trade, the figures are equally remarkable. In 1880 the coal produced in India amounted to little over 1,000,000 tons annually. To-day it is in the neighbourhood of 20,000,000 tons. These are only three industries. I could mention many others. For instance, the enormous expansion in the Tea Trade. India has been building her industries on sound lines, gradually and surely! Not by any short cuts, but through natural causes and the initiative and the courage of her business men, Indians and Europeans. These figures are something to be proud of, by Indian and European alike. It is something of which Government may be justly proud. It has been possible only by the peace and security under which Indian industry has been able to develop in the last half century. Vast wealth has poured into India in that period through the great industries that have grown up under a Government which, whatever its defects and shortcomings, has given peace and security for probably a longer period and to a greater number of people than any Government in the history of the world!

In total wealth India is not really a poor country. There are many poor in it. But we have poor in all lands and under all systems of Government. It is something for which man has not yet been able to devise a real remedy. Let us ponder over these simple facts.

People complain that machinery for India's industries is largely imported. Let me tell them such a criticism is simply trying to split hairs! The manufacture in India of machinery for her industries has been growing for years. It is developing fast. But it takes time and a great deal of capital! Would the theorists have had India wait to capture her Cotton and Jute Trades until the machinery could be made here? The cost of a machine usually bears little ratio to the wealth it produces. This is especially so in textile machinery. What wealth this English-made Cotton and Jute machinery has created in India and for and for India! From this very wealth capital will come for the development of the manufacture of machinery in India! What trade these very looms have taken from Manchester and from Dundee! How few people stop to think that it is cheap and goood machinery largely from home, that has made modern Indian industry! These are just plain business facts from a business man. A wider knowledge of same would, I think, show the hypocrisy of belittling India's industries and might even help to dispel some of the absurd suspicion of European exploitation of India. I have tried to show what has been accomplished in Indian industry. In that development Europeans have taken a prominent share. Our firm has played a humble part. My senior, Sir David Yule, has given half a century of his life to the development of Indian industries. Our businesses are all Indian Companies with Indian and European Directors, and in most cases with more Indian than European shareholders; even our firm is an Indian Company and has both Indian and European Directors.

INDIANISATION.

We hear a great deal in these days about Indianisation. I am in complete sympathy with it in its broad sense of an awakening of Indian ideals for the future Government and development of their country. But I do not conceive it to mean—as some Extremists twist it to mean—that Europeans should not play a part, and an important part, in that future as they have done in the past. The Extremist view is very harmful to India and to her credit all over the world. India needs capital from home. Capital wherever it comes from helps to develop a country. Let me give you an instance. The great Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the United States was originally built by British capital and largely by British engineers. It was for many years mainly owned in England but the people whom the railway helped to make rich by the development of the country gradually bought back the shares of the Company until to-day I doubt if 5 per cent of the railway is owned in England. That is what is happening in India to-day. Look at your Railways, look at the Cotton Mills and Jute Mills! Take even the Bengal Coal Company. It was originally started and entirely owned by Europeans; to-day it has many happy and satisfied Indian shareholders, and they are increasing all the time.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

King Emperor

vs.

Col. Collins.

There are two further charges of cheating pending against Col. Collins who was acquitted of one charge of cheating last week. On the application of Mr. B. J. Desai, counsel for the accused, both those charges have been traversed to the next sessions.

We understand that an application for releasing the accused on bail is to be made before His Lordship Mr. Justice Kajiji this morning at 11-30.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JUVENILE OFFENDER GETS SIX STRIPES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Khairaz, Budhu, a Pan shopkeeper complained to the Police that on the 6th of this month his servant Baboo a boy of 13 years had robbed the day's sales money Rs. 20-12-0 from the cash box and disappeared. The boy was eventually traced and Rs. 20 recovered. The magistrate convicted the accused to receive six stripes.

"EVIDENCE WHOLLY UNRELIABLE."

Inspector Guider charged Rammohan Rameshwar before the Second Presidency Magistrate with theft and house-breaking by day on the 16th inst. The prosecution alleged that the accused broke open a shop at the 11th Lane Kamatipura and committed the theft of several pots and pans. The case for the prosecution depended on the evidence of the complainant Bhaignath Harsai and two of his sub-tenants Mr. Issac, pleader appeared for the accused and contended that the shop in question belonged to the accused and so also did the contents. The case for the defence was supported by a number of witnesses and also by documentary evidence. The learned magistrate in acquitting the accused said that he had carefully weighed the whole of the evidence. He was satisfied that the shop in question belonged to the accused and so also the contents of the shop. He considered the evidence of the complainant as wholly unreliable and untrustworthy and ordered the accused to retain the property.

REPORTED THEFT.

The proprietors of the Imperial Washing Company situate at Parel Road reports to the police theft of wearing apparel belonging to his customers valued at Rs. 1,385.

SERIOUS MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A serious motor car accident occurred on Tuesday at 9-30 a.m. near Marine Lines Station when a Hindu whose name has not not yet been ascertained was knocked down and seriously injured. It appears Motor Car No. 7444 belonging to Mr. Villa residing at Taj Mahal Hotel was being driven by his chauffeur, Savalia from Chowpaty towards the Bandstand when it knocked down the Hindu crossing the road. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he is lying in a critical condition.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

The statement of objects and reasons of Bill No. 5 of 1924 (a Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886) published in the Bombay Government Gazette states:—"The object of the Bill is to secure adequate representation of Indian commercial interests on the Board of Trustees for the port of Karachi. As at present constituted the Board is composed of 11 members of whom 7 are nominated and 4 elected. It is proposed to raise the number of trustees to 14, of whom 5 including the Chairman and a representative of the North Western Railway will be nominated, and 9 elected. Of the 5 additional seats thus thrown open to election 4 are allotted to representatives of such Indian commercial bodies as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf and one additional seat is allotted to a representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the Chief of Sangli at Government House on 18th morning.

Their Excellencies gave a Dinner Party at Government House on the 18th instant. The following were invited:—Lord and Lady Lee, Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Revd. J. Bigland, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Habhibullah Sahib Bahadur, The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. and Mrs. Fawcett, Lieut. General Sir William and Lady Marshall, Sir Cyril Jackson, Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, Mr. D. Petrie, Professor R. Coupland, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomerie, Mr. F. S. Stewart, Mr and Mrs. H. G. Haigh, Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nelson, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Lt. Colonel O. Ridings, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. C. A. G. P. Meadows, Major and Mrs. G. N. Ford and Mr and Mrs. S. T. Sheppard.

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY.

The Associated Press is informed that Messrs. Cox's Shiping Agency Ltd. have been appointed official shipping and insurance agents for the Indian section of the British Empire Exhibition.

Further breaches have occurred on the South Indian Railway between Melakallur and Sermadevi and Ravanasamudram and Kilakadaiyam. Booking of goods and passengers to stations between Pettai and Kilakadaiyam have also been stopped until further advice.—A. P.

RAWLPLUGS.

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BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House Tram terminus, Bombay, 4.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19 1923
(649th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

LAWLESSNESS IN BORSAD.

There is no more nauseating cant indulged in by the upholders and apologists of the present system of administration in this country than the claim that it stands between the people and anarchy, with all that it connotes. During recent years, especially, the people of this country have realised to their cost and shame what the vindication of "Law and Order" by the bureaucracy means. But the record of the bureaucracy in this respect has, in many ways, been surpassed by its achievement in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District and this achievement is not the least of the legacies of misrule and high-handedness bequeathed by Sir George Lloyd to his successor. "Law and Order" has been vindicated with a "thoroughness" out-Straffording Strafford. And not less "thorough" is the manner in which the people of the Presidency have been kept in the dark about it. On the 3rd instant Mr. Manilal Kothari wired to us a detailed report of the Borsad Taluka Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabbhai Patel. The message was never delivered in this office and three days later Mr. Manilal was informed that the message having been considered objectionable had been stopped by the Bombay Telegraph Office under the orders of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. We have been told *ad nauseam* that with the introduction of the "Reforms" autocracy has been doomed in this country and that, among other boons, freedom of the Press has been secured to the people. We would ask under what regime except an autocratic one could the freedom of the Press be so flagrantly attacked as to prevent the people from knowing the truth about the grievances of their fellow-countrymen. Why was Mr. Manilal's message considered objectionable by the Government of Bombay? Was it because what time Sir George Lloyd was being feasted and eulogised by his admirers and flatterers as a great and good ruler, it was not considered convenient that the publication of the woes of the people of Borsad should explode the pretty myth? Will the Director of Information throw light on this mystery? We draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to this aspect of the matter as well as the whole question of the sufferings of the people of Borsad Taluka, because a careful enquiry will bring home to him what indescribable misery the adherence by Governors to the pernicious tradition of always siding with the officials, whether right or wrong, against the people, has entailed on the latter and what an unbridgeable gulf it has created between them and the Government. The happenings in Borsad Taluka reveal an achievement which, as we have said, in many respects surpasses the normal record of the bureaucracy and it is no wonder Sir George Lloyd dared not face the glare of its publicity.

The tale of woe is briefly told and it is because Mr. Valabbhai Patel narrated it with effective incisiveness that the message reporting it and the decision of the Borsad Taluka Conference, which, as a result of that speech, resolved not to pay the fine of Rs. 2,40,000, being the amount of expenditure incurred on the punitive police imposed on the people of the whole Taluka, was considered "objectionable." The Kaira District has for years been the happy hunting-ground of dacoits, itself a striking commentary on the effective manner in which Law and Order is maintained by the bureaucracy. In 1917 an outlaw named Babar made his appearance in the district. He has not yet been captured by the efficient forces of law in the Presidency. During these years he has committed untold crimes and atrocities and has become a terror to the countryside and even the towns. The Police, having failed to capture him, covered their inefficiency by the familiar device of sending panicky reports against the people charging the latter with complicity in the crimes and outrages of the outlaw. With the perversity characterising the working of the bureaucratic machinery a punitive police was consequently imposed two years ago on two villages which were alleged to have given shelter to the outlaw. The remedy proved worse than the evil. In one of these two villages Babar murdered one man in broad daylight, when the punitive police instead of arresting him, as with some enterprise it could have done, sought refuge in the pet allegation that the people did not give information against the outlaw. In the other village, the punitive police itself was assaulted by the outlaw. The rest of the tale is thus told by Mr. Vallabbhai Patel:

"The people saw the District Magistrate and said they could not pay the fine. The Mamlatdar also reported that it was impossible to realise the fine from people who, not being contumacious, were too poor to pay it. This he said in his letter P. O. L. 245 dated Borsad 16th February in which he protests against the imposition of any further burden. "No villager," he said, "seems willing for the continuance of the additional police in the villages." The District Superintendent of Police disagreed with this Mamlatdar—the man on the spot—and insisted that the impost should be continued. His reasons were that Babar and his gang were still at large, that though Babar killed Shibhai in broad day-light no evidence was forthcoming! What are the policemen in the village doing? How are the people to furnish evidence, if the police are impotent to do so? The third reason is that Khadana Patanwadias never give information about outlaws, that they on the contrary shelter them and give them food and drink, and so on. One of the reasons is that some of the Khadana Patanwadias would join Babar's gang were not for the check imposed by the special police. The funniest part of the affair is that the Collector disagreed, in turn, with this Superintendent of Police, and he reported entirely differently to the Commissioner. His letter too is in my possession. He was against the continuation the additional police in either of the villages because "the additional police are useless to prevent" Babar's being sheltered in the villages, but he felt that there was a general increase of crime in the whole of the Taluka, and "every village is directly or indirectly more or less responsible for the general breakdown of order," and so he suggested that some additional force may be imposed on the whole Taluka as may be proposed by him after consultation with the D. S. P. It seems that consultation is at the back of the impost, I may also add that the Collector admitted that the people do not give information or shelter the miscreants "from fear or from selfish desire to save themselves immediate trouble." The Commissioner disagreed with the Collector and the Mamlatdar; he felt that the Superintendent had given solid reasons for the continuance of the police in the two villages for another year and issued orders accordingly. That was in June. How all of a sudden in October Government resolved to impose the police on the whole Taluka passes comprehension. I have not these communications in my possession. But I am sure about my facts. Every one I have met has told me what has happened."

In no other country would an outlaw be allowed to run amok for so long a time as Babar has been allowed thanks to the inefficiency of the Police, and the failure to capture him within a short period would be met with the instant dismissal of all the responsible officials. But in this bureaucrat-ridden country if the Police fails to perform its duty, the people are made the scapegoat and in this case the impotence of the authorities to protect the person and property of law-abiding people is attempted to be ascribed to the lack of co-operation on the part of the people who are charged with refusing to give information or evidence. But how baseless is this patently ridiculous charge is proved by the admission of the apologists of the officials themselves apart from the evidence of the Collector himself who reported that the people did not give information and sheltered the miscreants "from fear or from the selfish desire to save themselves immediate trouble." The correspondent of the "Times of India" writing the other day said: "It is stated that his (Babar's) hatred against police informers is so intense that he does not spare even his nearest relatives". Surely, the man who will not spare even his nearest relatives will give no mercy to others. And, as the record shows, Babar has to his credit 22 murders. Not one of these 22 victims was a rich man and Babar murdered them because they were informants and he crucified one of them to a tree with a view to strike terror into the hearts of the helpless and distressed people. And yet there are responsible officers of the Government who dare assert that the people do not give information and on whose advice Government have punished the people of the whole Taluka by imposing a punitive police on them. That is not all. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel, in his speech, charged the authorities with having sought the aid of another outlaw to get rid of Babar and provided him with arms and ammunition. If the allegation is true, there could be no greater proof the inefficiency of the Police. But under the present dispensation, it seems to be nobody's business to remove this blot on the police administration. The Police can do no wrong. Neither can its efficiency be impugned. So the helpless, unprotected people must have the insult of a baseless charge against them added to the injury done by the outlaw, not to speak of the reported pin-pricks administered by the punitive police itself. They have in a Conference resolved upon refusing to pay the fine. There has been no enquiry made by the "Ma-Bap" Government as to why the people have been driven to resort to this extreme step. But the fiat has gone forth. The fine must be realised. The realisation has already commenced with the attachment and sale of the moveable property of the villagers and, according to reports we have received, the latter have even been threatened by the officials with attachment and sale of their lands. Evidently there is lawlessness rampant in the Borsad Taluka. But we may well ask: On whose part is that lawlessness?

ALL OR NOTHING.

Deshbandhu Das has refused to be lured into the bureaucratic parlour of "responsive cooperation." He has sent a letter to the Government of Bengal regretting that he is unable to undertake the responsibility regarding the Transferred Departments and stating that the Swaraj Party has decided not to accept Lord Lytton's offer. No other decision could have been made consistent with the declared aim of the Swaraj Party which is to destroy the sham of the Reform scheme. As Deshbandhu Das points out in his letter to the Government, the Swarajists are pledged to put an end to diarchy which they will be unable to do if they take office and they do not consider it honest to accept office, which is at present the Governor's gift, and then turn it into an instrument of obstruction. The Party, Deshbandhu Das adds, records its appreciation of the spirit of constitutionalism which actuated Lord Lytton in making the offer. The spirit of constitutionalism consists in this that under the Government of India the Governor must follow the British parliamentary convention and entrust the administration of the Transferred Department to the leaders of the group that has the largest following in the Council or, at least, commands its confidence. But Lord Lytton forgot that the fabric of British parliamentary conventions could not be raised on the rotten foundation of diarchy in the provinces and irresponsibility in the Central Government. His move was certainly an astute one but he counted without his host and now he must be prepared for the destruction of his Council which the Swarajists, with the help of the Independents, are quite capable of achieving if they remain steadfastly loyal to their aim. We shall await the authorised report of the meeting of the Swaraj Party in Bengal. But, to judge from the Associated Press message, it has decided not to accept office unless political prisoners are released, repressive laws are withdrawn, provincial autonomy is granted, the Meston award is revised and the national demand for Swaraj accepted. The Party has also decided to refuse the Ministers' salaries and the budget if the demands are not granted, but if the Government show an honest inclination to concede the demands, the position would be reconsidered. According to another Associated Press message, all Government measures are to be rejected until the national demand for at least provincial responsible government is granted. All this is good so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. The aim of the Swaraj Party is to destroy the Reform scheme as a whole, not to achieve "provincial responsible government" in one or two provinces, assuming it is possible. If it is to remain true to its purpose, it must steer clear of the fatal temptation of accepting compromises as a price of victory in this or that province. It has a national aim and its activities in provinces must be determined by that aim. Complete satisfaction of the national demand in respect of the Central Government as well as the Provincial Government, or uncompromising opposition in every province and in the Legislative Assembly —these are the only alternatives open to it. To accept modification of its programme in response to the change of attitude by one Provincial Government would be a fatal step leading to the morass of "responsive cooperation." 'All or Nothing' must be the motto of the Swaraj Party if success is to attend its policy of obstruction. It is time the central organisation of the Swaraj Party met and formulated a clear-cut programme to be followed by Swarajists in every province instead of leaving the provinces to drift for themselves.

Notes of the Day.

The New Ministers.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has nominated Messrs. Hidayatullah, Jadhav and Dehlavi as Ministers in charge of the Transferred Departments. The announcement will doubtless cause disappointment in some, and heart-burning in other, breasts and will be received with indifference by the general public who have neither faith in the Reforms nor any illusion regarding the possibility of any good being done by the Ministers however capable or well-intentioned they may be. Where a Paranjpye woefully failed,—and he was bound to fail under the given system,—nothing can be expected of lesser men. The new Ministers can hardly be said to be men of exceptional abilities. Mr. Hidayatullah, who has been re-nominated, happens to be there mainly because he is a Muslim. He is capable of plodding as he has done during the last three years and is an apt pupil in the hands of the bureaucracy. His outstanding achievement in the sphere of local self-government has been the suppression of the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities, though he may claim the credit of having given a comparatively more democratic constitution to the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Dehlavi, who has served as Dewan in Mangrol and Palanpur States, has had considerable administrative experience, but the experience gained in the atmosphere of Indian State administration is, as the record of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani showed, hardly what one desires in a Minister who is to carry on parliamentary government. As, however, representative government exists only in name in British India, nothing need be said about Mr. Dehlavi's experience. Mr. Jadhav stands for all that is reactionary and undesirable in the non-Brahmin movement and he has earned his reward for the service that he has rendered to the bureaucracy in keeping alive the embers of communal dissensions and bitterness. For the rest, considering the composition of the Bombay Legislative Council the selection of two Muslim and one non-Brahmin Ministers has been evidently made with the object of promoting a coalition of Muslims, non-Brahmins and reactionaries to meet the combined onslaught of the Swarajists and the Independents.

A Crime Against Posterity.

The claims of the Imperial Services are fearfully and wonderfully made. Among the latest novelties is what is called Overseas Married Allowance. Colonel C. L. unn has summarised it in this form:—

"For wife, Rs. 250 per mensem; for first child, Rs. 150; second and third children, Rs. 100 each; and for subsequent children, nil."

The proposal regarding children is on the face of it highly invidious and discouraging. Why should "subsequent children" be denied the gratuity available for the first three? Their claims against India are quite as valid as those of the early entrants. Fair play is a jewel, and we would warn Colonel Dunn that, if he is not impartial about children, the wives of officers may form an Association and ask Lord Lee not to indulge in caprice, making late-comers a burden to the family and only the pioneers a charge on India.

Why Correct?

The "Pioneer" contains the following:—

A CORRECTION.

In the summary of the memorandum of the European Government Servants' Association, published yesterday, it was mentioned that a P. W. D. Officer's monthly budget at the age of 48 amounted to Rs. 2,159 and in addition the officer incurred Rs. 500 p.m. for remittances to England. The fact is that the total of Rs. 2,159 includes remittances to England.

The correction, of course, helps us to recover our bearings as to the fabulous ingredients of a "living wage" for the P. W. D. officer. But why bother to correct, when it is just an extra remittance of Rs. 500 in the right direction? Anyway India will have to pay the piper, and an extra Rs. 500 thrown in, might help in encouraging British recruits.

(Continued from column 6.)

tive police), "and would much prefer to be without the police altogether than to have to pay for them." He recommended therefore that the police should be abolished, that attempts should be made to remove questionable characters, and that if those attempts should fail, the Government should accept the logical result of the present situation—namely punishing the whole Taluka by imposing punitive police. What a vicious circle! But I shall go on with my narrative: for the Government stands condemned out of its own mouth, without the need of any strictures. Proceeding on these reports the Commissioner recommended that the police *in the two villages* should be continued. Government accepted the recommendation, in a G. R. dated 23th June. In a few months however, the District Magistrate seems to have been seriously pressing his pet remedy viz. punishing the whole Taluka, and in October succeeds in persuading the Government to issue a G. R. directing the imposition of punitive police on the whole Taluka, and also directing that the cost of Rs. 2,40,074 "shall be defrayed wholly by a rate assessed on the adult inhabitants of all the communities" in a large majority of the villages, with the exception of a few Government servants, missionaries and a few village officers.

In my next article I shall try to demonstrate the utter injustice of this impost, the effect it has had on the population, and the way in which they have organised and are carrying on fight against it, the magnitude of which might surprise the people no less than the Government.

SATYAGRAHA IN BORSAD.

(BY MAHADEV DESAI)

Five years ago the movement that is now going on in Borsad would have drawn the attention of the whole country. Reporters would have flocked to the place, newspapers would have been overflowing with news from Borsad, and no effort would have been spared to attract the attention of the public to a movement of capital importance. I shall not canvass the reasons of the change. I shall try, by a brief narration of facts, to demonstrate the gravity of the situation at Borsad.

Woes of People.

Borsad is a Southern Taluka of the Kaira District, with a population of about a lakh and a half, more than half being the Dharalas—a tribe which Government chose to label as criminal long ago, and have claimed to reform by means of a reckless application of the Criminal Tribes Act and the notorious security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The remedy has naturally been worse than the disease and the brave ignorant peasant, being always the object of police attentions, and ever exposed to the security sections, has preferred a life of defiant criminality to one of unbearable mental and physical agony. The soil has thus been congenial to the growth of dacoits and marauding robbers for quite a number of years. It is the business of the Anglo-Indian papers now-a-days to trace any act or movement of crime to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1919 the Collector of Kaira who had known Gandhiji and had seen his influence for good, attributed the crimes of a few ruffians to Gandhiji's teachings and punished the Patidars and Banias of Barejadi and Nadiad. This time it is the turn of a whole people—the whole adult population of Borsad. It will, therefore, be pertinent to note that long before Gandhiji's name was heard in Kaira the Government had succeeded in driving the Dharalas to a life of reckless crime. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel narrated at a big meeting in Borsad the career of a notorious dacoit Gulab Raja who flourished long before Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa. He described how the police got up a case against him and hounded him out from society to a life of dacoity and murder. He has to his discredit no less than 20 murders and 52 dacoities. Gulab Raja's tribe is not yet extinct, thanks to the inefficiency and resourcelessness of those responsible for law and order in Borsad, and may I confess, because of the fact that Gandhiji has been without much real following, and the few who are devoted to his teaching have not found time to go and live amongst these people.

Babar and Punitive Police.

Now Babar, a Dharala, made his appearance in 1917-18 and has been since at large looting, extorting large sums, and murdering the objects of his wrath. There has been another dacoit Aliya, a Musselman from Borsad who because of some private grudge, murdered one of the members of the bar, in broad daylight, and only a stone's throw from the police station. He had been also at large until a few days ago when he was arrested. While both of these miscreants were plying their nefarious trade the Government that governs from Bombay—and not the Government which the people in villages have to face and live with—grew nervous and began to concert measures. Punitive police was thought of as the most efficient and it was imposed on the Dharalas of Khadana and Jogan two villages in the Taluka, which were suspected of harbouring Babar and his gang but which themselves were the victims of his operations. That was about two years ago. In April last the period for the punitive police expired, and the question of continuing the police *in the two villages* began to be discussed. It is interesting to observe how the different officers in the Taluka reported about the situation. The Mamlatdar of Borsad writing under letter P. O. L. 245 dated Borsad 16th February 1923 tells the District Magistrate that *"any more burden is likely to drive most of the backward classes to despair* and induce them to leave the villages. In recovering last year's fala we experience a lot of trouble *not because they are contumacious, but because they are too poor to pay the head tax.* (The italics throughout are my own.). No villager seems willing for the continuance of the additional police in the villages." The District Superintendent of Police was also asked to express his opinion, and he disagreed with the Mamlatdar—the man on the spot,—and recommended the continuance of the police in *the two villages* for among others the following reasons:

"That Babar Deva and his gang are still at large.

That Babar killed Shibhai Ranchhod of Jogan on the morning of 17th August 1922 and was sheltered for this purpose by a Dharala woman and her son Chatur Nathan, and *that though the murder was committed in day time, no evidence was forthcoming.*

That he is known or believed to take shelter at Khadana."

A Vicious Circle.

It may be interesting to remember the fact that while the murder was committed in broad daylight the punitive police was there in the village in question but they were unable to lay hands on the dacoit. Now on both these reports the District Magistrate issued one of his own, dated P. O. L. 184, 13th April 1923 in which he disagreed with both, and was emphatically of opinion that "the continuance of the additional police is not desirable in either of the villages", that "the police parties never move out of the village, and *their presence does not reduce the number of men otherwise required for the police of the Taluka*", that *"they do not even serve the purpose of preventing crime* in the village as the murder of Shibhai in Jogan in daylight proves, to say nothing of the attack made on the similar police parties in Golel." He also frankly confessed that "from the applications I have received and from the statements of a deputation of the non-Dharala residents of Jogan who recently came to see me, *it appears that they do not need such protection*" (i.e. the protection of the puni-

(Continued in column 5.)

"INDIA MEANS BUSINESS."

WHAT MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI SAW AT BORSAD.

AN INTERVIEW.

Our Special Representative interviewed Maulana Shaukat Ali who has just returned from Gujarat, and put him a few questions about the situation in Borsad.

Q.—May I know what took you to Borsad, Maulana? You were to have come to Bombay on the 16th?

A.—Yes, I was booked for Bombay, but I had to see friends in Ahmedabad whom I asked to meet me in Surat. Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mahadeo Desai were insistent that I should pay a visit to Borsad and I agreed inspite of my programme having been already fixed up. And let me be frank. I had a prejudice, well founded or ill, against Gujarat, and Surat shook up that impression rather sharply. I found Surat in Gujarat warm, and thought I had better be face to face with Vallabbhai in Borsad, and cast off my prejudice there for good, for the prejudice against Gujarat was almost a prejudice against Vallabbhai.

Q.—Thank you very much. Please give me then your impression about Vallabbhai's work in Borsad. You will pardon me for putting it thus, but that will enable you to be frank about Vallabbhai and Borsad both.

A.—Well, I will be. I am glad to have to say that what I saw at Borsad did my heart good. Vallabbhai, I thought, was all ice, but I found at Borsad that he was a volcano covered with ice. I have seen conditions in the Punjab, and Dr. Kitchlew has just arrived from Amritsar. From what he has told me, and what Vallabbhai showed me and what I saw at Borsad, am sure that India means business.

PUNITIVE TAX AT BORSAD.

CAMPAIGN OF NON-PAYMENT.

The following is a copy of the Press message dated 13th December 1923 sent by Durbar Shree Gopaldasbhai Desai. The message in question was held up by the Ahmedabad Telegraph Office on the ground it was "objectionable!"

The campaign of Non-payment of the Punitive Police Tax is in full swing. Eighty-eight villages of the Borsad Taluka and 14 villages of the Anand Taluka have to pay this tax and the total population affected is 1,50,000. A Satyagraha Camp has been established at Borsad and nine sub-camps have been opened to organise and regulate the movement. Since the 3rd December, about thirty trained volunteers have been stationed at these camps. The work has been going on satisfactorily. The response from all the villages is praiseworthy. After the Taluka Conference, the volunteers visited every village. The people are ready to suffer for the sake of their self-respect. Daily new volunteers are offering their services for the campaign. If found fit, they are called out and sent to the required camps. It has been decided that at least one volunteer should be posted is each village. Just after the decision of the Taluka Conference, the Government began the work of "*Jafti*" (attachment) in right earnest and in many cases this has been accompanied by official high-handedness. The Mamlatdar, the Circle Inspectors and a posse of subordinate officials are daily visiting the different villages. The Punitive Police stationed in villages under the guise of protecting the people, have been freely employed in the work of *Jafti*. The total number of attachments till now is 31 in Davol, 38 at Alarsa, 8 at Napad, 20 at Virsad, 6 at Napa, 5 at Ras, 18 at Sarsa, 3 at Umalan, 6 at Khandhli and 2 in Ashi. In all cases several times more than the due has been taken without giving any receipt. Notices were not served, the weight of corn and utensils totally neglected and the question of Panchayatnama dropped.

The most outstanding feature is *Ahimsa*. People of this Taluka who were once famous for violence have remained exceptionally non-violent, inspite of official *zulum*. Police patels and Ravanias of many villages decline their help in the work of *Jafti* believing this tax to be unjust. Forfeiture of lands has been threatened, though it is not provided by law. Fifteen illegal notices were issued at Anklav on the 10th December for such forfeiture. The Borsad Municipality resolved yesterday not to collect the Punitive tax.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, Dec. 17

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the French reply to Von Hoesch's statement is of such nature as to justify the German Government in making detailed proposals with regard to the restoration of German administration in the occupied Territories and the resumption of traffic with unoccupied Germany.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE TRIBUNAL.

MORE ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Constantinople.—The Independence Tribunal has ordered eleven more arrests including that of ex-Deputy Ali Shukri Bey, ex-Governor of Konia and Abdul Kadir Bey. Both are in hiding.

There is nothing noteworthy in to-day's trial of the journalists arrested for publishing the Aga Khan's letter.—Reuter.

"NO INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON VERNACULAR EDUCATION".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 17.

The Director of Public Instruction in Central Provinces and Berar has circularised a letter among all Presidents of Municipalities and Notified Area Committees advising that in view of the present financial stringency no increase of expenditure should be incurred by them on vernacular education without the previous sanction of the education department unless the whole cost of such increase could be met entirely from the resources at the disposal of the committee concerned.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE BY INTIMATION.

A KARAULI INCIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 17.

Discontent in Karauli, an important State in Eastern Rajputana, seems to have become acute owing to the havoc caused among the peasants by the 'shikar' rules. Prohibition in respect of shooting wild beasts has resulted in increased visits from the latter to the villages and fields neighbouring the forest reserves. Twenty-eight Kisans and many more cattle have been fatally attacked by tigers and boars; besides, vast damage has been done to crops during the last six months in four villages alone.

Kumar Madan Singh son of the late Diwan and a worker of the Rajasthan Seva Sangha, having failed to obtain relief for the peasantry by constitutional means, has given notice to State of his decision to start disobedience of the State Law regarding shikar by shooting wild beasts on January 15th. A large number of Kisans is expected to follow the Kumar Sahib and arrests are imminent. The States Associations should use their influence on Karauli's aged and sympathetic ruler to avert undesirable developments by giving liberty to the Kisans to deal with unwelcome guests of the forest.

Besides Bundi and Mewar, Karauli too is reported to have been asked to join the prosecution against Mr. Pathik.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ AT AMRAOTI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 17.

During his visit to Amraoti last week Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj of Wardha had to have been presented with an address of welcome by the local cotton merchants but Mr. Bajaj declined to accept the address saying that so long as all the cotton merchants were not clad in khaddar he could not rejoice in being the recipient of so high an honour.

Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, Minister of Education C. P. has consented to receive an address of welcome from the members of the rural boards at the fourth session of the Berar Rural Boards Conference which meets at Yeotmal on 23rd and 24th instant under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde of Amraoti.—(A. P.)

A branch of the Imperial Bank of India has been established at Yeotmal.—(A. P.)

GREEK ELECTIONS.

RETURN OF VENIZELOS.

IMPENDING DYNASTIC CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Elections in Greece were held, yesterday, and were most orderly. The attempt of the Opposition leaders to induce its followers to boycott the elections was only partially successful M. Venizelos was elected, many Royalists voting for him, considering he is the only politician able to extricate Greece from the impasse, and in view of his moderation on the dynastic question.

Reuter's Athens correspondent now reports a dynastic crisis is imminent and the King's departure is believed to be a foregone conclusion'—Reuter.

A CONTEST BETWEEN LIBERALS AND REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Athens—The election has been a contest between Liberals and Republicans. According to the results published hitherto, the Deputies elected to the Constituent Assembly comprise almost solely moderate Venizelists and Republican Venizelists, the former predominating. The proportion of the Republicans voted against M. Venizelos, the Republicans clamouring for the deposition of dynasty. It is stated Colonel Plaspiras, the revolutionary leader, is determined to prevent untoward events.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

SIR J. BRADBURY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Sir John Bradbury has arrived in London to confer with the Treasury regarding reparations. He is expected to return to Paris with the names of the British members of the two Expert Committees. Meanwhile, the Reparations Commissioners have announced their intention to invite the Chicago banker, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Owen Young to participate as American experts on the Committee charged with the task of balancing the German budget and stabilising the currency

TENSION RELAXED?

There are indications that the conversation between the French, Belgian and German representatives are regarded in London as satisfactory, and as giving evidence of the relaxation of tension. The conversations are not likely to interfere with the work of the Reparation Committee, but on the contrary the elucidation of the Ruhr and Rhineland positions would probably help the reparations question.—Reuter.

TREASURY OFFICIALS CONSULTED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 17.

Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate on the Reparations Commission, who is at present in London was, to-day, in consultation with the Treasury Officials. Sir John Bradbury is engaged in selecting three representative English financial authorities to serve on the two inter-Allied Committees which are to be set up by the Reparations Commission to investigate certain aspects of the German finance. Newspapers state that it is unlikely that the choice will fall on either the Treasury officials or politicians, and probably that the names revealed by Sir John Bradbury to the Commission will be those of prominent city men. It is remarked by newspapers that Sir John Bradbury will, as a matter of course, make known to the Premier and to the Foreign Secretary, the names which he proposes to put before the Commission upon whom will devolve the responsibility of issuing formal invitations to serve on the projected Committees.—(B. O. W.)

LIBERAL REUNION COMPLETE?

LEAFIELD, Dec. 17.

The outstanding political event of the week is to-morrow's meeting of the Liberal Party. The meeting which is regarded as marking the completion of the reunion of the two wings of Liberalism is called with the object of accentuating the general policy to be pursued by the Party which, in view of the situation created by the result of the general election, holds the key position in the House of Commons. The meeting will be published, and it is expected that Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George, Sir John Simon, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Grey Sir Alfred Mond and others will be present. It is considered likely that the Liberals will register their decision not to enter into any coalition but that Liberal support will be given to Labour amendments which will probably be proposed when the loyal Address in reply to the King's speech is discussed at the beginning of the coming session. If the King's speech reiterates the Government's support of the policy of Protection it is thought likely that Labour will challenge the opinion of the House on that question and that Liberals will support the Labour Party, thereby placing the Government in a minority. The general opinion among the Liberals is that their Party should retain its position of detachment if and when Labour is in power, and should lend it support only in so far as its programme coincides with their own.—(B. O. W.)

DEPRESSION IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—Some depression was caused in political circles by a passage in Herr Stresemann's speech, yesterday, where he declared the excitement in Germany was so great that the German Government was unable to assume responsibility for the lives and safety of those undertaking the military control of Germany. It is feared this statement is not calculated to further the progress of negotiations with France.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

"BREACH OF TREATY."

AN AFGHAN AMBASSADORS' COMPLAINT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Newspapers are drawing attention to the situation on the North-West Frontier and the relations between Britain and Afghanistan in connexion with the failure of Afghanistan hitherto to hand over the murderers of British subjects. In regard to this matter, prominence is given to an interview of "Le Matin" with the Afghan Minister in Paris. The latter is credited with having expressed strong anti-British views and is represented as having declared that the efforts of the British to seize Afghanistan had entered upon a new phase. Murders had been committed in the British territory, and therefore the Afghan Government could not be held responsible. Moreover, the murderers, although they belonged to the Afghan tribe, resided in the "neutral zone under British domination."

The Afghan Minister is stated to have complained that British aircraft had dropped bombs on Afghan territory and caused casualties among the Afghans; also, three months ago, a large quantity of arms for the Afghan police ordered from a French firm had been held up in Bombay, constituting a breach of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty.

The Afghans did not fear an immediate attack, but if they were invaded they would defend themselves to the last man. Moreover, they had friends in Turkey and Russia.—Reuter.

FRENCH CIVIL SERVANTS' DEMAND.

77 ARRESTED AFTER DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—Altogether there have been seventy-seven arrests made following the demonstration of Civil Servants on 17th December. Six have been detained on charge of assaulting the police. De Lasteyrie Minister of Finance, opposed a uniform increase in the cost of living bonus of Civil Servants to 1,800 francs as asked by the Civil Servants, and he will make the matter a question of confidence in the Chamber to-day.—Reuter.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

125 WITNESSES EXAMINED IN ALL.

LAHORE, Dec 17.

The evidence before Lala Rangi Lal, Commissioner in the O'Dwyer-Nair case was finished today. The Commission was sitting yesterday to examine Mussamat Ratan Devi, who sat over the dead body of her husband on the night of 13th April 1919, at Jallianwala Bagh. Raja Naren das Nath was the last witness for the defendant and was examined today. Altogether 125 witnesses were examined for the defendant, and 6 for the plaintiff. Col. O'Brien and Sardar Gajjan Singh were given up by the plaintiff as they are still unwell.

The Commission will deliver the papers to the Chief Justice on Tuesday, who will send them to England on Wednesday. Sir Sankaran Nair will be leaving Lahore tomorrow for Madras.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Hitherto, there have been 1,249 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in England notified, and 41,183 head of cattle and 42,173 sheep, pigs and goats have been slaughtered. The Government has paid £1,246,000 compensation. Doncaster and Newcastle Christmas fat-stock shows have been abandoned.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—The Mexican rebels claim to hold Puebla City and Cuauntla. The latter is only forty-six miles south-east of the capital.—Reuter.

Singapore.—The legislature has sanctioned further 750,000 dollars for land for the naval base.—Reuter.

Sir Henry Kimber is dead.—Reuter.

The Rockefeller trustees in New York have made a gift of fifty thousand sterling to the Edinburgh University to erect a clinical laboratory and complete the endowment for the professorship of surgery.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF POLICTIAL PRISONERS.

JAIL OFFICIALS' REPLY TO BHANSALI'S ALLEGATIONS.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WORST CHARACTERS UNAVOIDABLE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Dear Sir.—With reference to a letter published in your issue of November 14th and which made certain allegations with regard to the treatment of "Political prisoners" in the Yeravda Central Prison, I enclose copy of the Report of the Superintendent on those complaints, with notes by the Inspector-General of Prisons which, I hope, you will publish in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Secretariat, Bombay,
Dec. 18.

Report of the Superintendent, Yeravda Jail. And remarks by the I.-G., Prisons.

1. *Complaint*, that "political prisoners" in Yeravda are kept in the midst of the worst criminals.

Report: It is obvious that "political prisoners," who are frequently agitators, have ordinarily to be kept as far as possible, apart from other prisoners. It is clearly undesirable that they should all be housed together in a barrack and the only alternative is to keep them in cells which however are closed only during the night. All the cells in Yeravda are in one corner of the jail and it is therefore unavoidable that "political prisoners" should be in the midst of the worst characters in the jail. One cannot, however, help sympathizing with respectable people who have to live surrounded by the scum of the criminal classes. Separate central jails ought to be reserved for habitual offenders. As things are at present "political prisoners" would rather sleep in cells than in the ordinary jail barracks. At least twice lately such prisoners whom for special reasons I had sent to live in the barracks petitioned immediately to be allowed to return to the cells owing to their distaste for the conversation and promiscuity of the large dormitories.

2. *Complaint*, that formerly "political prisoners" were kept in neighbouring cells but now this is not permitted.

Report Originally these prisoners lived in the solitary cells which are comparatively few in number and therefore many of them had to be placed in adjacent cells. When they were moved to the more agreeable and more numerous separate cells they became more scattered. So far as I can gather this was not done designedly and I would not object to place in adjoining cells any who so desired.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons: Prisoners of this class had to be kept apart, for very obvious reasons. Otherwise they combined and gave a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the staff—e.g. in case of Ahmedabad where they sent up an organised petition—in 1922. They are mostly well behaved, but one exceptional man will cause them to get together and make trouble.

3. *Complaint* as to Clothing.—

Report: Two suits per prisoner are really necessary and this was one of the recommendations of the Jail Commission.

Note.—The supply of extra jail clothing is already under consideration.

4. *Complaint* that barber was inefficient and soap is not used for lathering Indian prisoners.

Report: As the name of the barber is not mentioned I cannot enquire into the matter. I have received no complaint of this sort.

It is not the Indian custom to use soap as a lather for shaving.

Remarks of the I.-G. of Prisons.—These men are not backward in asking for anything. So, if soap for shaving had been required they could have asked for it, and the Superintendent would have allowed it. Besides, they had their own soap for washing. And this could have been used.

5. (a) *Complaint* that vegetables are bad and blacken the teeth.

Report: This is untrue. There may occasionally be difficulty with the contractor over vegetables but usually they are of excellent qualities. I am unable to obtain corroboration of the assertion that they have been known to blacken the teeth.

(b) *Complaint*, that chapaties are seldom properly cooked and contain grit stones, worms etc.

Report:—Something like 7,000 chapaties have to be cooked daily. And it is inevitable that occasionally some should be badly made or baked; but, generally speaking, they are excellent, and the statement that they contain extraneous dirt is untrue.

Taking the food as a whole, it is very good and I have never known a jail in which one received so few complaints about it. Nevertheless all such complaints as are received are invariably investigated.

Remarks of the I. G. of Prisons.—(a) The Superintendent's answer is perfectly satisfactory.

The fact that the health of prisoners in jails is so good, and so much better than that of the outside ordinary prison, is also a very convincing reply to this.

The mortality rate of the Bombay Jail Department was 14.5 in 1922 which speaks for itself.

(b) Here again complaints are always listened to if made.

Not many *if any* of these prisoners suffered in health during their period in prison. If they had, the whole world would have heard about it.

6. *Complaint*, as to insufficient privacy in latrines. *Report*:—The more open and simple a latrne can be made in a jail, the better, both for sanitary and moral reasons. In my opinion the Yeravda Prison latrines are too elaborate, and they certainly afford all reasonable privacy.

7. *Complaint* that bricks or stones are not provided in cells for standing on while urinating or defoecating. *Report*:—The utensils are ordinarily used by night only; and standing platforms are unnecessary.

8. *Complaint* that phenyle is not put into urine pots at night.

Report:—Water is put in these pots, and is quite sufficient to prevent the contents becoming offensive for a few hours during the night. Millions of people in all the civilised countries of the world invariably keep urine receptacles without any deodorant in their bed rooms at night.

9. *Complaint*, that no light is provided in the cells at night.

Report:—It would be an excellent thing if this could be done but the cost would be prohibitive.

10. *Complaint*, that snakes have been known to enter cells.

Report:—This complaint is so silly that it does not deserve a reply.

11. *Complaint*, that a visiting Magistrate refused to listen to the petition of a Sikh prisoner.

Report:—I cannot obtain any corroboration of this most improbable statement.

Remarks of the I. G. of Prisons.—Neither could I believe such a statement. It is not only improbable but absurd.

12. *Complaint*, that the transfer of a Sikh prisoner (sentenced to transportation) from Yeravda to a Punjab Jail was refused by Government.

Report:—This is not a matter which concerns the jail administration.

DAS-LYTTON INTERVIEW.

AMERICAN OPINION BEWILDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

New York.—Lord Lytton's offer to Mr. Das has considerably impressed public opinion in America.

The "World" expresses a good deal of bewilderment, and says the success of the British as Colonial Governors has long puzzled Europe, and must sometimes puzzle the British themselves. Abstract justice would demand in the situation confronting Lord Lytton that either Mahatma Gandhi be released or Mr. Das join him in the prison. Mr. Das instead forms a Ministry for the same Government which incarcerates Mahatma Gandhi for his opinions. "Thus with the whole world looking on, Britain dares to make example of the head of the Party, while rewarding his followers with political power."—Reuter.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has approved the proposal of the local government for conversion of the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow into Chief Court for Oudh.

It is understood that the news about the arrest of Akali Kartar Singh Jhabbar is incorrect.—(A. P.)

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

SIR C. LOW ON THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Addressing the East Indian Association, on the future development of Indian industries, Sir Charles Low advocated a gradual decentralisation of industries. He was of opinion that there would be great industrial advances in the next epoch. It was not likely that Governments would attempt to pioneer large scale industries. He advocated the Government provision of suitable era and technical training, and asserted England would not be a loser by India's development, but a great gainer through the replacement of the demand for low-quality articles by the demand for higher quality.

Sir T. H. Holland, presiding, did not share Sir Charles Low's optimism, and strongly criticised the delegation of industries to the provincial control, also the protective policy which was as dangerous as drugs to a healthy man.—Reuter.

CONGRESS-KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The requisite number of Passengers to run a Special Train from Bombay to Coconada could not be secured hence the proposal to run a special Train for the Congress from Bombay has been dropped.

INDIANS IN JUDICIARY.

42 P.C. EUROPEANS TO BE RECRUITED IN ENGLAND.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Lee Commission heard, to-day, the Minister, Hon Mr. Hidayatullah of Bombay, Dr. Gour, M.L.A., and the spokesman of the Bombay Civil Service (Executive Branch).

DR GOUR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Gour in his written memorandum observes that experience gained of the operation of the Government of India Act had justified the appointment not only of the Royal Commission but also of the Statutory Commission. It is not logical to examine the future of the Civil services without examining future development of the country. The present state cannot last long; it creates frequent possibilities of deadlocks and the new Assembly is not likely to be as conciliatory as its predecessor. The ending or mending of the present constitution will seriously attract the attention of the Indian Parliament. The Indian Civil Service, Dr. Gour further observes, may have performed useful functions in the past but the country now requires specialists and experts in every branch of the administration.

THE INDIANS IN JUDICIARY.

In the judiciary he would give no place to I.C.S. and would recruit it entirely from the Province. It is a striking feature, he says, of the judicial efficiency of the Indians that the Privy Council have, more often than not upheld their judgment in preference to those of the High Courts.

THE STOPPAGE OF RECRUITMENT.

The History of the Indianisation, Dr. Gour remarks, is one of melancholy reading it being a series of promises made to the ear and broken to the heart. The Indians believe that the European members of the Civil Service are responsible for this dismal picture. Can Indians be blamed therefore, if they have come to believe that further reforms are incompatible with the continuance of the Civil Service. Moreover continuance of the recruitment on the existing basis would retard the political advancement of the country. He, therefore urges the stoppage of further recruitment to the all India Services, and advocated the recruitment on short term contract where necessary, and establishment of the control of the Government in this country.. He thinks that the Europeans in India are paid better than in any other part of the Empire. The pay of the Indians, he says, is excessive and should be two-thirds of an European except in cases of the Judges, the Executive Councillors and such other posts involving high administrative efficiency. As for the other services he says that the demand for medical attendance must be met by men of their own race. Dr. Gour says that the Europeans cannot expect that their environments must remain unaltered to suit them however necessary their alteration may be to suit further development of the country.

STATEMENT OF BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

In their statement the Bombay Civil Service (Executive Branch) recounts how defects in the constitution of the Provincial Civil Service failed to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indians and declares that their Service already rendered provides the basis or the framework into which it will not be difficult to fit in "the transfer immediately or gradually of any of the present duties and functions of all India Services" as directed by the Royal Warrant. The Association's proposals are that the fifty-two per cent of the European element should be recruited in London, open only to the Europeans, who would form the European Civil Service.

THE INDIANS ONLY 48 P.C.

The old time-honoured title of I.C.S. should be surrendered to the Indians. The recruitment of remaining 48 per cent should be in India and open to Indians only. The recruitment may be on all India or the provincial basis but it should only be by competitive examination of a high standard to attract the best of Indians. Successful candidates might have two years' training in England to imbibe at first hand, the British spirit and tone so useful in the difficult art of government. In case of provincial recruitment some of the direct recruits should be sent to the P.C.S. and men of approved merit and experience will be found a useful nucleus for the new I.C.S. The Indian service may be controlled by the Central or the Provincial Governments, provided there is a statutory guarantee that the basic scale of pay common to the two branches will not be disturbed in one branch alone. The Association emphatically declares that a much higher standard of probity has been introduced into the administration by the European Civilian than existed in pre-British days and the Indian members of the I. C. S. have gladly accepted it firstly because it is better to live in contentment on a comfortable rate of pay than to fall into the temptation; secondly because it conduces to greater self-respect to adopt a clean and a keep-aloof standard of his European colleagues than to introduce a bazaar spirit of bargaining in administration.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIATION.

By the introduction of the elements of differentiation in pay for the same work, you at once undo the labours of 150 years' of the British administration. The Association thinks the existing rates of pay both for the Indians and the Europeans are suitable. In case of Europeans, the Association favours overseas allowance, exchange compensaton to those who send Home remittances, and concessions in matter of leave and leave allowances. The leave rules are considered adequate in the case of the I.C.S. but not for the All-India services and the Provincial Civil Service. It is necessary that pension of all other services should be fixed at three-fourths of the I.C.S. In case the P. C.S. is maintained as at present, the Association urges that starting pay of the Deputy Collector should be Rs. 400 and that travelling allowance of a District Deputy Collector of the P.C.S. be the same as that of an Assistant Collector of the I.C.S., and also the number of (listed) posts be increased and the other higher posts should be thrown open to them.

Minister Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah had originally intended to appear in camera but changed his mind this morning and was heard in public. On the other hand, the Bombay Civil Service Association which had intimated its desire for public hearing changed its intention to-day and was orally examined in camera. In a short statement Minister Hidayatullah sets forth clearly his views. He wants future recruits to the I.C.S. to come on the understanding that their duty would be purely of an executive and advisory character and that they should not aspire to high posts like the Governorships and the executive councillorship. As for the services, he is in favour of entirely Indianising and also he was in favour of Provincialising the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Education Service, the Indian Veterinary Service, and the Indian Agricultural Service, for which he thinks suitable Indians are and will be available. He will, however, maintain all India character of I.C.S., Indian Police Service, Indian Medical Service and Indian Service of Engineers (irrigation.) In these services he would raise Indian recruitment to fifty per cent for the present. In the case of Provincialised services, he would recommend the European recruitment on short term contract and in the case of Educational Service he will reserve posts of the Director and the Deputy Director of Public Instructions for I.C.S. officers for the present in view of communal differences.

"KEEP THEM IN COMFORT."

He strongly believes in keeping services in comfort and contentment and would give Europeans necessary guarantee in the form of legal contracts with Government of India. But the final authority for appointment and control of all services in India must be the Government of India or the Local Government as the case may be. He would also make no difference in basic pay of Europeans and Indians, and considers existing rates of pay adequate for the Indian members of service.

Dr. Gour was the first witness. In attacking the civilian judges Dr. Gour had remarked that civilian justice had become a byeword among the members of the bar. Lord Lee observed that in England also the bar always cared more for legal technicalities and criticised the judges, and His Lordship remarked it was the most unpopular profession. Dr. Gour remarked that this unpopularity was due to the sense of jealousy among other professions because lawyers could hold their own against others in every walk of life. Lord Lee:—Is it because they talk most? Dr. Gour:—No, because of their sharper intellect. Lord Lee: Do you want Government to be mainly composed of lawyers? Dr. Gour:—that wont be representative Government. Lord Lee next asked what witness meant by control of legislature; did he mean that Ministers should have the power to dismiss the public servants. Dr. Gour said he would not give the Minister any such power over superior services whose dismissal shall rest finally with the Government of India.

LOSS OF EFFICIENCY.

Replying to Chairman the witness admitted that there would be loss of efficiency in the beginning as a result of Indianisation but not serious, and further examined on this point by Mr. Basu, he explained that he considered that there will be loss of efficiency only if Indians replace immediately every European but not otherwise. Replying to Mr. Samarth Dr. Gour strongly repudiated allegation that Assembly had been hostile to the services. Mr. Samarth read witness's proposition moved in the Assembly urging that effect should not be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission without previous discussion of the report by the Assembly. Mr. Samarth also read long extract from Dr. Gour's speech on that occasion wherein he had said that success of Reform would depend on willing co-operation of I.C.S. and that the Services must be paid more for their loss of power. That services on their side, must be contented with lower status and that the European element must decrease and ultimately disappear. Dr. Gour said that he stood by that statement of his. The Chairman said that the witness's advocacy for abolition of I.C.S. was not compatible with what he had said in the Assembly. Dr. Gour explained that he never meant the abolition of I.C.S. as such, but that its members would serve in a different capacity and he would pay them well to make them willing servants. Replying further to Mr. Samarth he agreed with Mr. Samarth that pay and pensions were the first charge on the Indian Revenue and that no responsible Assembly would repudiate them, and that there was no peril on that ground, Mr. Petrie said that witness himself admitted that the New Assembly would be less conciliatory compared with the old. Would men like Mr. C.R. Das take the same view about the Legislature's obligations? Dr. Gour replied that Mr. C.R. Das is an honourable man. Mr. Petrie said that supposing the Indian Administration fell into extremists' hands like that of Mr. Gandhi and due to its mismanagement its currency and credit went low, were not the Services justified in asking for the guarantees against such contingency. Dr. Gour said that the contingency was not reasonably probable. But if it did arise, the civil servants must take risk.

PARLIAMENTARY GUARANTEE

The Parliamentary guarantee would be an unjustified slur on India. Sir Reginald Craddock and Mr. Petrie asked whether in attacking the Civilian Justice witness was speaking on behalf of the intelligentsia or the masses as well. The witness replied that both now thought alike. When Sir Reginald drew his attention to Mr. Gavai's evidence on behalf of the depressed classes Dr. Gour replied that Mr. Gavai being a nominated member represented the Government and not the people. Sir Reginald added that in C.P. Council, although all the European and the Indian members voted for the stoppage of European recruitment Mr. Gavai alone voted against. Dr. Gour said he was credibly informed that Mr. Gavai did not understand proceedings of the House. Replying to Mr. Basu Dr. Gour said that he was in favour of All India Services being recruited on All-India basis: and its members being distributed among the provinces. He had not heard of any application for the transfer of the civil case on the ground of the trying judge. Once one of his clients suggested such an application, because he (client) said that the European Judge, being unaware of law fully, would be easily hoodwinked (Laughter). Referring to Dr. Gour's opinion that time was over-ripe for statutory commission to review the Reforms, Lord Lee asked whether it was based on the strength of experience gained. Witness replied that they had always considered Reforms as inadequate. Lord Lee: Yes, Reformers always take that view. But it had to be seen how the Reforms worked for a reasonable period. Mr. Petrie said that the Assembly passed the resolution only nine months after its first session. Mr. Samarth remarked that the appointment of the Commission earlier than 1929 was possible under the Act.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH'S EVIDENCE.

When Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister came in Lord Lee congratulated him on his reappointment to ministership.

Referring to witness's remark that the Civil Service in India must in future take the position of the Home Civil Service, Lord Lee pointed out that the permanent official at Home exercised a strong influence on policy.

Answer: Yes, but they do not dictate policy.

Further questioned, Minister Hidayatullah said he would give a guarantee to the services by a legal covenant and would make their pay and pension non-votable.

Lord Lee: In England also pay and pension is non-votable. The Chairman next admitted that he had been perplexed by the most conflicting evidence tendered by the Indian witnesses regarding the pay of Indians.

Witness replied that he believed in keeping public servants contented and in comfort and would maintain the existing salary of Indians.

Lord Lee: You mean a discontented public servant is a costly article and do not attach much weight to economy argument.

Witness: That is so.

Lord Lee asked whether witness took the same view as Dr. Gour that the statutory Commission should come before 1929.

Witness advocated caution, particularly they must see how the new Councils behaved.

Replying to Mr. Samarth he said he would not recommend the appointment of statutory public services Commission at once without seeing the work of the next Legislature.

Mr. Basu asked would he let popular discontent grow at the inadequacy of the Reforms till it became so strong as to wreck dyarchy, with which they were dissatisfied.

Witness replied that they could not wreck a system without wrecking the Government. He would wait to see the attitude of the next Council before deciding on these issues for further advance.

Professor Coupland asked whether under his proposal to recruit fresh men under the authority of the Government of India recruits were likely to come forward.

Witness thought so. Recruits wanted good pay and security and both these he was prepared to concede.

Questioned by Sir Habibullah, witness admitted that the behaviour of the officers under him had been most cordial. Asked whether he had made any discrimination on communal grounds in his department, witness denied. Muslim religion he said, was most democratic and enjoined impartiality. He believed Indians of right class would be available for the services he wanted to provincialise.

Questioned by Mr. Basu he explained that he would divide them into provincial, superior and junior cadre, recruitment to the former being by direct recruitment as well as promotion from junior ranks. He would have no objection to men from other provinces coming in through direct appointment.

Mr. Kaul drew his attention to a statement by the Police officers of Bombay that they could not get Indian recruits to the Police.

Minister Hidayatullah: "I can give any number of my own relatives and other graduates, tall and well built young men". (Laughter.)

Mr. Basu asked whether the safeguards to the Services would not make the public more hostile.

Witness replied that the Services were mortally afraid of popular representatives at present. He thought the alarm was only sentimental on both sides. The Services would be paid well and should be under the Government of India's control.

MADRAS RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The report of the Madras Retrenchment Committee is now published. The expenditure of the province which stood at 418 lakhs in 1836 rose to 1723 lakhs in 1923-24, the total revenue being only 1633 lakhs and 49 thousand. The Committee have formulated proposals with a view to adjust revenue and expenditure leaving a fair balance. The proposals of the Committee would bring in a saving of 101 lakhs to Government under all heads.

BERAR SWARAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAMGAON, Dec. 17.

Mr. Aney of Yeotmal, member of the Assembly for Berar, and all the Swaraj Party members of the C. P. Council held a meeting at Akola on the 16th December when they decided to form a Party of their own in the Council. The following office bearers were appointed. Mr. Tambe of Amraoti, President, Messrs. Mohrir of Amraoti and Kanitkar of Buldana, Secretaries and Messrs. Ramrao Deshmukh of Amraoti and Kane of Yeotmal as whips of the party. It was also decided to raise a subscription of Rs. 15 per month per member to meet the expenses of the Party.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

The monsoon has given local rain in south-east Madras.

Cuddalore reports two inches, Negapatam one and a half, and Madura one.

A new western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Forecast.—Extension along frontier.

BHAVNAGAR STATE PRAJA MANDAL IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Bhavnagar State subjects living in Bombay was held on Sunday last at 8-30 p.m. at Hirabag to consider the desirability of having in Bombay a Mandal of Bhavnagar State subjects residing in Bombay, when Nagarseth Vrajlal Bhagvandas was voted to the Chair. Persons hailing from Bhavnagar and all its Districts attended the meeting. At the outset Messrs. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, Solicitor, T. P. Mahuvakar, Pleader and others explained the necessity of such a Mandal and a resolution proposed by Mr. Mohanlal Gopalji Dave and supported by Sheth Haridas Nagji and others establishing such a Mandal in Bombay and appointing a provisional Committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to frame rules and regulations, was unanimously adopted:—(1) Vrajlal Bhagvandas Nagarseth, (2) Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, Solicitor, (3) Vakil Tirbhovandas Pudamshi Mahuvakar, (4) Gandhi Ranchhorddas Harjivandas (5) Jethalal Prabhudas Parekh, Solicitor (6) R. K. Modi (7) Seth Haridas Nagji and (8) Seth Vallimahomed Manji Nathubhai Messrs. R. K. Modi and Jethalal P. Parekh to act as Honorary Secretaries.

Thereafter Mr. Bhikhabhai Gandabhai Modi one of the Secretaries of the Bhavnagar Conference Exhibition and Mr. Munishankar Shamji Trivedi explained fully the aims and objects of the Bhavnagar Praja Mandal and the work done by it, and strongly appealed to the State subjects in Bombay to attend in large numbers the said Conference to be held at Bhavnagar on the 16th, 17th and 18th January 1924 either as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates and whole-heartedly to support the said Conference. Several gentlemen gave their names as such members or delegates on the spot. Others were requested to get their names enrolled on or before the 10th day of January 1924 at Messrs. R. K. Modi and Co., Nagdevi Street, Bombay. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

NO MENTION OF COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The line of thought and action suggested in your recent articles about the next session of the Congress is, no doubt, rational.

Will you or any of your readers kindly answer the following two questions as such answers are bound to relieve many persons who think, just as I do, that the Congress must either confirm or repudiate the Delhi Resolutions:—

1. Whether it is the prerogative of the Annual Session of the Congress to confirm, review, revise or repudiate the Resolutions passed at any extra or special Session held during the year.

2. Whether the Congress can, in conformity with its own constitution, differ or suspend action inherent in such prerogative, without weakening its own prestige.—Yours etc.

TRIVEDI.

Bombay Dec. 17.

It is perfectly open to the Congress not to discuss the question of Council-entry at all.—Ed. "B. C."

TARIFF BOARD.

MR. TUTWILLER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 17.

The Tariff Board met to-day at 10 a.m. and examined Mr. T. W. Tutwiller, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. The Board went into the question of cost of production in great detail and the examination lasted over three hours.

President:—I think that it will be most convenient to begin this morning with what after all is the main point we have to investigate viz. that the present cost of production of steel in India is so high that the manufacturer in India is unable to sell in competition with steel that comes from other countries. That is the fundamental difficulty that we are up against. From what we have heard the main reason why the cost of production is higher in this country is that the outturn of the plant at Jamshedpur is low compared with the outturn of works of a similar size in other countries. That is generally speaking true. Is it not?

Mr. Tutwiller:—I would not like to say that as far as my experience and knowledge is concerned. I have never seen in any other country a plant like the one that we have here rolling so many varied sections.

President:—That applied to one particular part of the plant. Mr. Alexander told us yesterday that as far as open hearth furnace is concerned the outturn of a similar furnace in America is 20 or 25 per cent higher.

Mr. Tutwiller:—I should say so.

President:—From the evidence we have had on the subject it appears that the output of the whole plant was comparatively low as compared with other countries.

Mr. Tutwiller:—I should say so.

President:—Do you accept that as a general statement?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes.

President:—Now, which part of the plant is it that limits the extent of your production?

Mr. Tutwiller:—It is the open hearth.

President:—That is to say, if you could produce more ingots you could roll more in your existing mills.

Mr. Tutwiller:—That is right.

President:—Therefore the open hearth is really the crux of the whole problem.

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes, may, if you amplify that a bit. When the original open hearth plant was built we were still operating on the original furnaces. We have gone with other furnaces now. When these furnaces come into full operation we will be in a better position.

President:—Apart from the question of design of furnaces under the conditions as they exist in India at present is it possible to get as in America? I am only thinking of the original plant entirely.

Mr. Tutwiller:—We would never get the same tonnage that they get in a temperate climate.

Mr. Ginwala:—Do you class that as a permanent difficulty?

Mr. Tutwiller:—I acknowledge that as a permanent difficulty; but I say that other things which we have will more than offset that. As far as the open hearth business is concerned, we will never be able to get the same amount of production out here as they get in other countries.

President:—Of the seven furnaces that you have at present, 4 of them were original furnaces. Some changes have been made in them after original construction and the rest were built towards the end of the war, and after the war.

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes, they were started in 1915-16 and one was finished in 1917.

President:—Can you give us any figures as to how the outturn from these three furnaces compares with the outturn from similar furnaces in America?

Mr. Tutwiller:—I should say 20.

President:—I understand the four original furnaces are somewhat out of date.

Mr. Tutwiller:—They are out of date but I should not say on that account that they should be scrapped.

President:—That means to say although you cannot operate as profitably as you would wish yet they are worth operating?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes. I think that the present open hearth plant will be more efficient after we begin to manufacture more steel than in the past.

Mr. Kale:—Do I understand you correctly to say that though the productive capacity of the old plant is comparatively smaller you would not advise that they should be scrapped?

Mr. Tutwiller:—That is right.

Mr. Kale:—What are your reasons?

Mr. Tutwiller:—We have not got enough stationery furnaces to work up the excess scrap. Every time we did anything we either improved these old ones or built new ones.

Mr. Kale:—Will it not be in the long run a sound policy to build new in place of old ones?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Not now.

Mr. Kale:—It has been suggested to us that some of your machinery is old fashioned and is not producing as much as it ought to, then it would be worth your while to replace it by a newer type.

Mr. Tutwiller:—As and when we can.

Mr. Kale:—Is the difficulty financial or is it some other difficulty?

Mr. Tutwiller:—The difficulty to-day, I should say, will be finance. But even if we had finance to-day it would not be policy to do it.

Mr. Kale:—You don't think that it will be advisable to do it?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Not to-day, after the whole plant is in full operation, I mean the greater extensions, then we should put in a better type of furnace.

Mr. Kale:—So that in your opinion it will not be an economical proposition to replace the old furnaces to-day as conditions stand.

Mr. Tutwiller:—No, there are many plants working to-day not any more up to date than our old open hearth furnaces.

Mr. Ginwala:—With regard to greater extensions I should like to ask one or two questions. You have given as your total production when the greater extensions will be in full operation at 4,00,000 tons of finished steel. Does it represent the total capacity or the total production of the mills?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Total production. Total capacity would be much more than 6,00,000 tons, I should say.

Mr. Ginwala:—Your greater extensions are so planned that your total production might be increased if finances permit without the plant requiring any additions?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes.

QUESTION OF FUEL.

President:—The next general point is the question of fuel. It is stated somewhere that four tons of coal require to make a ton of steel. Is that approximately right?

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes.

President:—I gather from the evidence that during the first few years after the war, perhaps a little longer owing to the deterioration in the quality of coal, the quanity of coal required to make a ton of steel was going up.

Mr. Tutwiller:—Yes.

President:—What was it before this deterioration began?

Mr. Tutwiller:—I should not like to answer this question offhand.

President:—There is no reason to suppose that there is a sort of permanent deterioration in the quality of Indian coal.

Mr. Tutwiller:—No.

President:—When we were in Jamshedpur in August last we were told that there was some improvement taking place in the quality of coal that was coming to you from coal fields.

Mr. Tutwiller:—That continues to improve.

President:—Does the quality of fluxes you have to use in India make any difference in the quantity of coke you require to use?

Mr. Tutwiller:—The poorer the flux the more coke you have to use per ton of iron.

President:—The main cause that has affected and is likely to affect your cost of production is labour. It is obvious that your convenanted labour must cost you more. Taking your convenanted labour here and the people who do the same kind of work in other countries, they are not actually convenanted but it is convenient to call them so, it must cost you more than it does to manufacturers in other countries. But for the rest of the labour that has to be employed in this country we know that you have given us figures as to what the cost of labour per ton of finished steel is. Taking it from a different point of view per furnace of per mill does labour, other than convenanted labour, cost you more than corresponding labour in other countries, or does it cost you less?

Mr. Tutwiller:—The only way to get at is the cost per ton.

President:—The cost per ton brings in other things which we have been discussing to-day, viz, that our output per furnace is lower than it would be in other countries. Trying to course affects your labour cost per ton. What I am trying to ascertain is that your extra labour cost is due merely to the fact that you are getting a lower output, and how far it is due to the fact that you are spending more on furnace crew, so to speak?

Mr. Tutwiller:—We have many men.

President:—The Board would agree that there is no question of getting down the number. What I am now thinking is not the number at the moment but your total wages bill per furnace or mill.

Mr. Tutwiller:—I would not like to answer that.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

VAKILS TO PRACTISE ON ORIGINAL SIDE

Before the Indian Bar Committee to-day five witnesses gave evidence. Mr. H. C. Liddell, District Judge of Hugali, said that the pressure of the Bar was great and that he did not think of any necessity for muktears.

Mr. K. C. Nag, the District Judge, Birbhum said that he was appointed Judge after his twelve years practice as a Barrister. He was in favour of the District Bar Councils. He did not see any harm if the Barristers had direct contact with the clients. H did not notice any deterioration or legal equipment in the recent recruitment to the Bar.

Mr. K. B. Biswas, the Subordinate Judge, Alipore, said that he was in favour of a Provincial Bar Council. He would place the Barristers on the same footing as Vakils in the matters of professional practice. There ought to be, he said, some sort of examination before a vakil was allowed to practice on the original side of the High Court. He would altogether do away with attorneys.

Mr. Khoda Bux, Barrister, was of opinion that severance from the English Bar would be disastrous and would maintain a distinction between Vakils and Barristers though he had no objection in allowing certain Vakils of standing to practise on the Original Side of the High Court.

Mr. Syed Nasir Ali, Pleader, Alipore, was in favour of removing distinction between vakils and barristers. He was in favour of the All-India Bar Committee, but as regards admission and disciplinary measure he would prefer a Provincial Bar Committee.

LORD INCHCAPE'S SPEECH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant you published an article headed "Lord Inchcape's speech" in the course of which the statement occurs that visitors to one of the new P and O Coy's steamers recently arrived in Bombay learnt from an officer that of the cost of the vessel the Government of Britain had laid down pound for pound what the Company had laid down. We beg to inform you that we are authorised by Lord Inchcape to emphatically contradict this statement and we shall be obliged if you will give similar prominence in your issue of tomorrow to a correction of the misstatement referred to.—Yours etc., etc.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay Dec. 18.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee for the next year:—President:—Dr. Ansari; Vice-President, Shuaib Quershi, B. Narain Dass, Ch Ranghburnarain; General Secretary: Mr. Asaf Ali; Organising Secretary: Professor Indra.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Shuaib Quershi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Prof. Indra, Sjt. Shankerlal, Prof. Beshambar Dayal, Mr. Hukim Brijlal, and Sjt. Peareylal Sharma have been elected members of the All-India Congress Committee from Delhi. Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari will work till the return of Sjt. Shankarlal from jail, and Mr. Shuaib Quershi will act in the place of Hakim Ajmalkhan Sahib so long as the latter is ill.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

The recent elections to the All India Congress Committee from the United Provinces and co-option of members to the Provincial Congress Committee seem to indicate that the no-changers are again on the war path and the question of Council-entry will again be discussed at Coconada. Several prominent Swarajists in this province were scrupulously kept out of the All-India Congress Committee and some others who have been returned to the Legislative Assembly and Council were not co-opted as members of the Provincial Committee.

JAPAN ON BRINK OF SOCIAL CATASTROPHE.

DANGERS OF DELIRIOUS PROSPERITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Nov. 16.

Admiral Count Yamamoto, the Prime Minister, has issued a warning to the nation in connection with the Imperial Rescript issued on the 10th, which runs as follows:—

"An Imperial Rescript has already been issued regarding the restoration of the capital, and now another Imperial Rescript has been issued regarding the rejuvenation of the spirit of the nation, pointing out the way for national prosperity and directing the people in the right path. We are deeply moved by His Majesty's profound consideration.

"Reverently reflecting upon history, we understand that the late Emperor Meiji early established a policy of opening the country to foreign nations and a national ideal of forward advance, thereby removing the long-standing evils of inertia and reforming administrative affairs. Thereupon, the people were at once encouraged to devote their sober and determined minds to the task of developing the civilization of the Empire. We have experienced an unprecedented national prosperity.

"Later, an Imperial Rescript on education was promulgated, showing the people the fundamental principle of education and the reasons why the ideal of national solidarity should be cherished. The victories in the wars with China and Russia were clear proofs of the efficacy of the Imperial Rescript on education.

"With the growth of the prosperity of the Empire, however the people have gradually become indulgent and have been liable to become light-hearted and reckless. The late Emperor, therefore, issued another Imperial Rescript to encourage the people to be frugal and industrious. The evils which had accumulated in years, however, were difficult to remove. Especially, spurred on by the economic changes which were brought about in Japan by the effect of the European war, the people became wild with optimism and lost their self-control. Together with the influence of foreign ideas, which were incompatible with the national conditions in Japan, the thoughts of the people have tended to become dangerous.

"Unless the people reflect now and return to normalcy of mind, there will be no way of preventing the nation's meeting a social catastrophe, Reflecting upon the reason for the issuance of the Imperial Rescript at this extraordinary time after the natural calamity, we should be constrained to keep the Imperial warnings in mind and to conform our actions to the warnings, to work to restore national prosperity after the earthquake and further to advance it, and to increase the exertion of our efforts many fold.

"For this purpose, it is urgently necessary to see that the spirit of the people is rejuvenated. In order to attain this end, education must be revived, especially laying stress upon moral training, upon cherishing good character, upon straightening the people from their moral laxity, and upon ceasing light-heartedness and recklessness. The spirit of co-operation for public service must be encouraged based upon the ideal of loyalty and patriotism in order that the government officials and people may refrain from extravagance, strengthen their foundation for living, cherish substantial economic strength, and further extend industry, in order to bring about national prosperity

"At this time after the great earthquake, to call upon the people to awaken, to see that the evils of the present day are removed, to recover the spirit of the days of the Restoration of Meiji, and that the mind of the people be made steady, in order that thereby the civilization of the Empire may be restored and the national prosperity increased, are indeed what I, the Premier, earnestly desire to be accomplished."

WARNING TO DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 18.

As all trains will be crowded during Christmas week it is suggested that delegates and visitors to the National Congress should inform the Traffic Manager of the N. G. S. Railway the number of delegates travelling on that route to enable the railway authorities to provide extra accommodation in special trains if necessary.

Mr. Vaman Naik of Gowliguda, Hyderabad, Deccan, is holding himself responsible for the food of the delegates who arrive at Secunderabad en route to Cocoanada but each party should inform him by telegram previously to enable him to make arrangements.

ADDRESS TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

A welcome address will be presented to Maulana Shaukat Ali by the Ghatkopar Congress Committee to-morrow (Thursday) the 20th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the maidan near the Railway Bridge when Drs. Kitchlew and Syed Mahomed, Bi Amma, Mr. Shwaib Kureshi and other leaders will attend.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The following Draft Report has been drawn up by the Committee appointed by the special session of the Congress held at Delhi "to investigate ways and means to carry out a complete boycott of goods manufactured in other parts of the British Empire except India and to encourage home manufactures." The Report will be submitted to the Congress at its Cocanada Session:—

This Committee was appointed under Resolution C (II) passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi from 15th to 19th September 1923.

THE RESOLUTION RUNS THUS:

XII. (a) This Congress reiterates its conviction that the widespread production and use of Khaddar, that is, hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, is essential for the economic betterment of India, and therefore calls upon the people of India to redouble their efforts to make spinning and the use of Khaddar universal throughout the country and thus bring about a complete boycott of all Foreign cloth.

(b) In addition to cloth, the Congress further calls upon the people to encourage home manufactures by purchasing Indian-made goods only and, wherever possible, avoiding the purchase and use of Foreign goods.

(c) In view of the fact that India is at present carrying on a struggle for freedom and England is thwarting her and putting every impediment in her way, and Indians are insulted and treated as helots in British Colonies and Dominions, this Congress calls upon the people specially to avoid purchase of goods produced in Great Britain, her Colonies and Dominions, and thus to bring about a complete boycott of such British goods as may be recommended by the Committee appointed in Clause (d). ...

(d) In order to give effect to clauses (b) and (c) of this Resolution, and to determine the most feasible method of encouraging Indian manufactures and the Boycott of British goods in particular, this Congress appoints the following Committee and empowers it to issue the necessary directions in this behalf:—

1. Pandit Motilal Nehru, 2. Moulana Mahomed Ali, 3. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, 4. Sjt. J. K. Mehta, 5. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, 6. Seth Umar Sobani, (Convener) 7. Dr. Kitchlew, 8. Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, 9. Sjt. D. Gopal Krishnayya.

A WORD TO THE SCEPTICS.

It will be thus seen that the Committee was appointed to give effect to clauses (b) and (c) and to determine the most feasible method of encouraging Indian manufactures and the Boycott of British goods, in particular. The Congress has accepted the principle of the boycott of goods made in the British Empire and its feasibility and we are now called upon to determine the method of putting it into operation, developing home manufactures, etc. To those who still doubt the feasibility of the boycott we may point out that when the late war broke out, England did not appoint Committees nor did France to consider whether a boycott of German goods was feasible or not. They were in a state of War with Germany and boycott of German goods was the supreme and paramount duty. In a similar way we feel every Indian must consider it his paramount and supreme duty to boycott goods made in the British Empire. The Boycott has got to be effected and so, instead of wasting any further time as to how this is feasible, the nation should make up its mind to put the boycott into immediate effect and to make such a boycott successful. At the same time we have to give a warning that such a boycott cannot be put into effect all at once with regard to all the commodities which are coming from the British Empire. It will have to be a *boycott by gradation*. We shall have to make certain exceptions in case of articles which are necessary for health and Education of the people or are vital for certain important Industries.

PIECEGOODS—THE FIRST TARGET.

We are of opinion that a complete boycott can at once be effected of all the *piecegoods* made in the British Empire. The Khaddar movement had shown how India can be made self-contained with regard to Piecegoods. In fact during the War period it was seen how we could curtail our Foreign Imports and fall back on indigenous resources with economy in consumption, Khaddar goods plus Mill-made goods can suffer for the clothing requirements of the people. The other articles which can be, and should be immediately boycotted are (1) Leather goods, (2) Chemicals, (3) Cycles, Carriages, Cars, Motor-cars, and Motor-Cycles, (4) Clocks and Watches, (5) Drugs and Medicines, (6) Cordage and Rope, (7) Boots and Shoes, (8) Provisions, (9) Sugar, (10) Cutlery, (11) Ordinary glassware, (12) Jewellery, (13), Polishes, (14) Salt, (15) Soap, (16) Starch and Farina, (17))Dyeing and tanning substances, (18) Artware, including iveory work, (19) Furniture, (20) Musical instruments, (21) Toys, (22) Basket work, (23) Stationery, (24) Haberdashery and Millinery, (25) Buttons, (26) Candles, (27) Jute manufactures.

With regard to leather goods articles necessary for productive Industries such as Roller skins, Picking bands and pickers should be excluded.

NUCLEUS OF BOYCOTT BOARD.

Imports of all injurious articles such as Liquors, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco being articles of luxury can also be immediately stopped. The fundamental requirement for making the boycott successful is, in our opinion, an organisation on the lines of the Indian Munitions Board. We realise that for economic and other reasons we cannot have that huge organisation started by us but we suggest that every Congress organisation from the small village Committee and upwards to the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee should forthwith take steps to establish and organise a virile working Boycott Committee. This should be charged with carrying out the orders of the Congress with regard to the Boycott of goods made in the British Empire. The Boycott is to take effect immediately with regard to the articles specified above and steps should be taken to make either this Sub-Committee or any other Sub-Committee into a sort of a permanent organisation working at Bombay with an efficient staff. The Staff may, in the beginning consist of one paid Secretary, one shorthand-writer, two clerks and two peons. This staff may be accommodated in the Offices of the Provincial Congress Committee or in a new office specially taken for the purpose. The total expenditure per annum for this staff need not exceed Rs. 12,000/—This Committee will have to publish a large amount of literature and even perhaps a Weekly Bulletin. The total expenditure for all this printing and publications should not, in the beginning at least exceed Rs. 1,500/— per month, which means that the total expenditure in the beginning may be put down as Rs. 30,000— (thirty thousand). This will not include printing expenditure for Books like the Directory of Indian goods which should be the first concern of the Committee, nor the initial expenditure of stationery, furniture, etc., in which a fairly substantial investment will have to be made. All this non-recurring expenditure of furniture, typewriters, duplicating machines, etc., should not cost more than Rs. 5,000, while the printing of the Directory and Special Staff employed for the same will cost about Rs. 10,000. In all therefore a Budget for the first year may be put down at Rs. 45,000.

NEXUS OF BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

This Central Organisation should have, as its main functions, the issuing of instructions to all the Congress organisations in the country regarding the method and manner in which the boycott is to be put into effect and imparting information regarding indigenous sources from which commodities can be obtained, and the foreign countries which can supply these necessities which cannot be manufactured in this country, etc. The Sub-Committee will have to prepare and keep a Directory of all the Indian artisans and industrialists showing the articles and commodities which are made and manufactured in this country. They should get into touch with foreign manufactures, foreign merchants, and if need be, even with Foreign Government Authorities, for getting information as to foreign sources of certain articles. Every Village Boycott Committee should carry on if possible, a house-to-house propaganda with regard to the boycott and while coercion should be avoided, it should take all non-violent means to make the boycott successful in the village. It should apply for information to the Central Organisation whenever required. It may also, if possible, side by side with Khaddar Stores in the Village have a Stores of all the different necessities of life made in India. The same should be the case with the Taluka and District Organisations. All the Organisations must try to get the co-operation of all the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations within their jurisdiction and must move the Municipalities, District Boards, Local Boards, and all such semi-public Institutions to pass boycott resolutions and put them into effect. Municipalities can even have a higher octroi duty against articles made in the British Empire and see that Merchants dealing in goods made in the British Empire are charged higher Municipal taxes. Mandaps at the time of marriage and other ceremonies are constructed in villages and towns and the local Municipalities can see that no permission is given for the construction of such Mandaps unless non-British articles and perfectly Indian articles are used therein.

WEEKLY "BOYCOTT" BULLETIN.

Congress Organisations can again take the co-operation of different caste organisations which should pass resolutions that all the caste members should use Indian articles only and in case of certain articles not being made in India they should go in for foreign articles in preference to articles made in the British Empire. All the Congress organisations should organise Exhibitions within their jurisdiction of such a practical nature that arrangements must be made there for buying and selling of articles and for registering orders with the Stall-keepers. Occasional Bulletins may be issued by the Central Organisation but a preferable thing will be to run a weekly Bulletin called the "BOYCOTT" which will be the Official Bulletin of the Congress keeping in touch with all the Congress Organisations throughout the country, solving doubts and difficulties and imparting information with regard to the availability or otherwise of articles either in this country or foreign lands. Congress organisations specially in big manufacturing Towns and Cities should get into touch with the manufacturers and industrialists and pursuade them and their representative Institutions to purchase Stores preferably of Indian origin and, in the absence of such, Stores of non-British origin. It will be an up-hill fight, of course, with some of these manufacturers whose factories may have been fitted up with British machinery for which spare parts may also be required to be of the British origin. With patience and hard and earnest work, however, it is possible to change the mentality even of manufacturers and to induce them to adopt the Boycott of British goods as an economic principle. It must not be supposed that boycott of goods made in the British Empire is a simple proposition but if people set themselves to it with a set determination of purpose and a will to win, it will not be very difficult in making the boycott successful and the carrying out the aims and objects of the Congress in the matter of asking this a principal weapon in our fight for Swaraj.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Our main recommendations are thus:—

(a) Start a Central Organisation.

(b) Issue instructions to all Congress Organisations to start Boycott Committees and boycott work.

(c) Ask all Congress Organisations to keep articles of Indian manufactures besides piecegoods in their Khaddar Stores.

(d) Develop and push forward Khaddar manufacture as much as possible and for this purpose popularise and develop hand-spinning also throughout the country.

(e) Publish a Directory of Indian goods and manufactures keeping in touch with Indian manufacturers and artisans.

(f) Get into touch with foreign manufacturers with regard to articles which are not available in this country excepting of course piecegoods.

(g) Adopt boycott immediately with regard to articles specified in the report, and

(h) Adopt all sort of peaceful propaganda like house to house visits, publication of bulletins, weekly papers, etc. etc.

Statements are attached herewith showing the total value of imports from the British Empire and Foreign countries of articles which we have recommended for boycott in this report.

Sd. UMER SOBANI.
,, J. K. MEHTA.
,, V. J. PATEL.
,, GOPAL KRISHNAYYA
,, SUBASH CHUNDRA BOSE.

STATISTICS OF BOYCOTTABLE COMMODITIES.

Statement showing the value of total imports from the British Empire and foreign countries, in rupees.

Names of articles.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LEATHER GOODS EXCEPTING ROLLER SKINS, PICKING HANDS AND PICKERS.			
British Empire	25,83,240	66,48,080	24,99,764
Foreign countries	12,36,460	15,66,760	4,07,662
CHEMICALS.			
British Empire	1,24,47,740	2,04,85,850	1,43,61,259
Foreign countries	36,57,310	61,48,360	47,26,374
CYCLES.			
British Empire	27,75,860	84,91,030	13,55,708
Foreign countries	4,39,370	6,51,890	3,27,620
CARRIAGES'			
British Empire	19,06,540	51,38,680	32,44,935
Foreign countries	9,55,960	30,93,590	30,89,006
MOTOR-CARS & CYCLES.			
British Empire	76,89,740	4,80,34,160	1,65,57,924
Foreign countries	3,15,94,690	7,53,98,790	1,06,14,731
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
British Empire	1,00,09,170	1,24,62,100	88,87,688
Foreign countries	82,40,470	86,66,170	69,49,237
CORDAGE AND ROPES.			
British Empire	13,56,840	1334,620	9,56,132
Foreign countries	2,41,400	3,03,170	1,26,457
BOOTS AND SHOES.			
British Empire	15,56,280	57,91,800	10,40,497
Foreign countries	22,21,810	47 91,440	5,01,058
CUTLERY.			
British Empire	9,34,120	21,96,550	7,95,977
Foreign countries	22,97,320	31,73,440	7,82,877
GLASS AND GLASSWARE.			
British Empire	35,48,790	69,07,670	46,21,318
Foreign countries	1,64,32,150	2,68,54,150	1,76,28,114
JEWELLERY.			
British Empire	9,46,930	22,66,750	11,49,456
Foreign countries	278,730	3,93,800	1,76,000
POLISHES.			
British Empire	18,50,720	39,08,000	13,57,447
Foreign countries	2,84,770	3,43,880	1,55,843
SALT.			
British Empire	1,54,590	460	16,238
Foreign countries	110	1,910	249
SOAP.			
British Empire	21,380	67,160	2,18,512
Foreign countries	1,76,130	87,060	11,333
STARCH.			
British Empire	19,17,740	8,94,840	8,65,276
Foreign countries	9,11,920	4,88,970	3,53,885
FARINE.			
British Empire	1,32,920	33,800	65,020
Foreign countries	1,04,880	2,49,190	5,27,176
DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.			
British Empire	3,53,910	5,55,810	1,39,452
Foreign countries	21,59,790	3,73,380	7,66,289
LIQUORS, INCLUDING MITHYLATED AND PERFUMED SPIRITS'			
British Empire	2,17,42,350	3,36,91,540	2,49,93,274
Foreign countries	1,19,98,810	1,53,10,480	1,26,68,273
TOBACCO.			
British Empire	1,41,97,880	1,64,79,770	1,33,62,622
Foreign countries	59,88,680	1,31,11,460	31,43,141
CLOCKS AND WATCHES.			
British Empire	48,620	2,13,410	156,297
Foreign countries	5,38,650	13,17,510	9,03,120
PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.			
British Empire	2,10,03,260	2,52,19,410	1,91,61,723
Foreign countries	80,87,860	1,08,76,680	78,74,532
SUGAR.			
British Empire	40,20,190	68,41,900	21,49,418
Foreign countries	13,71,610	27,06,090	3,37,272
ART, WORKS OF			
British Empire	3,36,370	6,43,840	8,36,747
Foreign countries	1,12,400	2,28,660	4,05,987
FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.			
British Empire	6,55,290	24,28,060	16,68822
Foreign countries	6,76,500	30,25,640	8,85,079
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
British Empire	4,42,590	22,59,630	10,27,794
Foreign countries	6,52,220	14,65,200	7,55,873
TOYS.			
British Empire	9,98,850	21,12,400	12,61,470
Foreign countries	42,45,400	37,97,350	21,64,165
BASKETS AND BASKETWARE.			
British Empire	23,350	61,300	20,896
Foreign countries	13,640	17,580	7,017
STATIONERY.			
British Empire	47,91,850	1,28,85,100	67,82,988
Foreign countries	30,33,560	53,29,450	23,54,352
HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.			
British Empire	45,88,370	1,30,24,030	31,77,123
Foreign countries	50,96,870	1,71,64,720	31,01,861
BUTTONS.			
British Empire	1,74,720	5,45,000	1,67,883
Foreign countries	16,80,050	28,96,550	25,56,924
CANDLES.			
British Empire	2,35620	4,65,380	1,26,900
Foreign countries	1,55,690	2,62,880	3,949
JUTE MANUFACTURES.			
British Empire	23,57,140	24,77,220	19,63,804
Foreign countries	3,36,760	1,51,570	20,387

MARY DOBSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The Secretary, University Settlement, Jacob Circle, Bombay, writes:—

The Committee of the University Settlement in Bombay which includes six representatives of the Bombay Christian Council and the Home Committee in London, as well as many of Miss Dobson's friends wish to establish some suitable Memorial to her, and it has therefore been decided to open a fund to be called the Mary Dobson Memorial Fund. Both in India and in England it is felt that as Miss Dobson's life and work was so closely associated with Bombay, it would be most fitting and also in accordance with her own wish if in some way this Memorial could help to further the work to which she devoted so much of her life. One or two suggestions have already been made as to the form the Memorial should take, but no decision has yet been reached. This appeal is therefore issued to ascertain both the opinion of Miss Dobson's friends in India and also the measure of support they are able to give.

The following schemes have been suggested:

1 The endowment of a scholarship or scholarsips to benefit some student or students resident in the University Settlement, without distinction of race or creed.

2 The provision of a Library or Hall in a permanent building for the University Settlement.

(The Settlement is at present occupying flats at a high rent and it is hoped in the near future to house it in a more central situation in Bombay, in its own building.)

Any suggestions as to the object of the Memorial, and any contributions or promises will be gratefully received by The Secretary, University Settlement, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

A "LIBERAL MENACE"

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

ANGORA AND THE CALIPHATE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association is now in course of registration. It has been successfully inaugurated under the auspices of a capable and sympathetic capitalist, and shares have been taken up by a number of well-known friends of Turkey. The object of the Association is the *bona fide* promotion of trade with Turkey, without the shadow of a political object.

Except for that part of its operations which is covered by its "Agency Department", the Association will not deal in, or sell, anything. "Agency" forms one part of the Association's activities. A restricted number of agencies will be undertaken, and only one in any trade. The other departments comprise (a) Advertising in the Turkish Press, and the necessary translation of the matter for the purpose; (b) "The Commercial Service"; which acts for British commercial and manufacturing firms who require anything done in Turkey, short of a direct agency. Besides (c) The Agency Department there is (d) "Local representation, in which the Association holds a watching brief for its clients over all commercial and public openings for trade, at an annual retaining fee from its clients. (e) The formation of companies both in the United Kingdom and Turkey will probably form an important part of the future work of the Association. The address of the Association is Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E. C. 2. in the financial heart of what Londoners with unconscious arrogance call "The City."

THE "LIBERAL" MENACE.

The reunion of the Asquith Liberals with the Lloyd-Georgians definitely stamps the Liberal Party as a menace to Turkey and Islam. If the association of Lloyd George with the united party which is striving for a lease of power is not considered sufficient support for this contention, the terms of the united manifesto prove it. "In Eastern policy", the manifesto runs, "the tale has been the same. It was not enough that we should abandon all for which we fought against Turkey in the war. By the shameless Treaty of Lausanne we have also surrendered all the securities for British commerce in Turkey which we enjoyed before the war. By the policy which we have followed, British trade in Turkey is practically at an end."

If one wishes to know more precisely what are the securities we have surrendered, we have only to read Mr. Churchill's speech at West Leicester. Alluding to the Lausanne Government he said: "They have signed away every privilege which the British subjects held in the East."

So it is the accursed "capitulations" that these alleged "Liberals", advocates of self-government and freedom ("with knobs on", as an eminent legislator said), bitterly regret, and by implication defend. These Gladstonian enemies of the Turk have lost no characteristic of their past record, except their power to hypnotise the masses. It is small wonder that a report has arrived that Angora is taking an anxious interest in the current British elections. The view is expressed that a success for Mr. Lloyd George would necessitate a careful reconsideration of the foreign policy of Turkey.

Luckily, Turkish officials and British commercial men have recently expressed in the clearest terms their conviction that Anglo-Turkish trade will find vastly increased openings and opportunities from the new facilities extended by the Turkish authorities.

THE TRUTH AND A BIT OVER.

The new magazine, "Life and Letters", follows the usual Imperial policy of cavilling at Germany, and smiling at Mussolini with mild reproofs like an indulgent uncle. In this respectable policy the usual attitude towards "Bolsheviks" is to be expected; therefore it was with some pleasure that I found an article by "Viator" entitled "The Truth about Russia." This article has traces of fairplay, which would lead one to hope for a return of complete sanity on the subject of Russia. It advocates, for example, the appointment of regular Moscow correspondents in place of printing accounts of Russia written from Riga and elsewhere outside the country. It even goes so far as to declare that the Russian Government does not treat every foreigner as a hostile or a friendly propagandist.

Alas! there is always a fly in our ointment, when it concerns utterances about Russia—or India or Ireland for that matter. It would never do for "Life and Letters" to get a reputation for "The Truth about Russia." So it falls back on Mr. Farbman. Yes, the kind of truth about Russia that can be expected to receive a public hearing, without loss of subscriptions or advertisements, is the Farbman kind. It is, of course, true that Mr. Farbman sometimes tells the truth, but it is seldom that it could be described as "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." His "practical experience and linguistic attainments" no more prove his reliability than those of Christian missionaries describing the religions and customs of non-Christian lands.

THE FARBMAN ADMISSIONS.

It is the slips and unconscious admissions that alone give any tricks to the Communists, but Mr. Farbman is rather prone to these. In his work "Bolshevism in Retreat" (Collins, 15s.) he admits, that while the policy may have changed, the leaders have never lost their authority; because even their experiments have contributed to their knowledge and power to govern. In one place the author says that the richer peasants temporarily distributed their cattle round the village during the official visits. (Confiding rich—accommodating poor. It may be true, but it doesn't sound like it.) Then comes the "unconscious admission." On page 208, the author quotes statistics which prove that the efforts of the agrarian revolution towards greater equality have not been frustrated, but have been strikingly successful. That interesting magazine "Adventure" (8, Henrietta Street, London, W. C.), though strongly opposing the principles of Government in Russia, says: "In spite of years of dire prediction by its enemies it (Soviet Russia) still exists. That suggests sound points in its system of efficiency against the oppressive oligarchy of capital. But it also seems to be getting a bit weaker here and there, even allowing for distorted reports by its foes. That suggests weak points in its system." A patriotic and anti-Communist magazine can afford to discuss the question with calmness while some of your alarmed and alarmist bourgeois Indian editors refuse to give even a hearing to this officially deprecated subject.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

A paper was read at the East India Association by Mr. K. C. Ray Chowdhry in favour of better conditions for Indian labour. He complained of the action of English seamen in demanding the substitution of white for Lascar sailors. He is, however, wrong in attributing this action to resentment at the "bad behaviour of one or two Goanese during the sinking of the Egypt." The origin was economic. The Indian lascars are introduced by British owners to depress the general Labour conditions of the service.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Saklatvala said that Indian production would not enter on a healthy stage until the Labour conditions of Indians were made level with those prevailing in Great Britain.

OPINIONS AND FACTS.

"The Camp Fire" contains the following reference to the army of Russia. "As to war", says the editor, "I don't believe in it any more than in any other kind of idiocy. *But so long as danger of war continues, it is also idiocy not to be prepared for self-defence.* Incidentally, it will be easier to credit sincerity to a good many of those busily working for reduction of our army, navy, and national guard, when they get equally busy working for the reduction of the armed forces of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia . . . is really their home and really commands their first allegiance. Pacifism, like charity should begin at home. Applied to the 'enemy' alone, it is itself merely warfare."

The "Daily Mail" Year Book for 1924 (Section "Armies of the World") shows that France in 1923 possesses 495,000 men in arms; Britain (without the Dominion forces) 318,000 men; America 304,000 men. Russia has "nominally about 600,000 men." As the adjacent State of Poland has 260,000 men under arms, and Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, etc., possess substantial peace armies, Russia's army of nominally 600,000 does not seem proportionately excessive. The Year Book declares:—"The Soviet administration is in general so corrupt and incompetent that its efficiency against any modern Western army is very small." "The want of horses and the poor administration of the Russian railway system under Bolshevik incompetence are other factors which weaken the Bolshevik military power. The spirit of the troops is described as . . . indifferent." All of which amounts to a dismissal of the 600,000 as a paper army which is not a challenge.

The advice of "The Camp Fire" that the armed force should be reduced is given in evident ignorance of the fact that the Bolsheviks offended the Allied world by abolishing the four-million army of Russia. It was only when the threat of Europe forced them to re-mobilise that a new army, of one million, was created; and this has had to resist five invasions. In the face of such dangers, the reduction of the strength to 600,000 is an act of good-will, as well as of courage. Might not the Russian quote "The Camp Fire's" own maxim: *"So long as danger of war continues, it is also idiocy not to be prepared for self-defence"*?

SIR CHARLES HARINGTON.

General Sir Charles Harington had been previously feted by the militarist notables, and last week he was entertained at dinner by the Near and Middle East Association, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen in the chair. The General gave them a mild sort of speech about friendship with Turkey, and so on. But at the Royal Colonial Institute luncheon three days before, with a roomful of lieutenants-general, Sir Charles said some things which makes him a peculiar guest for a pro-Turk organisation. Speaking of Ismet Pasha, whom he described as "dearer than he really was", he said Ismet between the first and second Lausanne Conferences sent Sir Charles honey for breakfast and tea. Sir Charles added: "I use

(Continued on next page).

LETTER FROM ITALY.

TWELVE MONTHS OF FASCISM.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ROME, Nov. 15.

By 165 votes against 41, the Italian Senate has finally approved the reform of the electoral law. This reform, which provides for an absolute majority in favour of the Party which obtains a plurality of votes over the others and a proportional representation for the other Parties, is therefore about to become the law of the land. Whether it is to be applied in 1924 or at a later date is not yet known, and is moreover irrelevant. As I wrote in a previous letter, there are many reasons which militate against an early election, the principal ones being the fact that Signor Mussolini considers the foreign situation too serious for a change of representatives, and that he has many more changes to make in the organization of his own direct followers, the Fascisti, as different from the rest of the country. Italy has several times afforded him the certainty that he is acting in unison with the desires and tendencies of all his generation and the younger ones also, and that the country will stand behind him because it has confidence in his intellectual honesty and his clear vision. The Deputies well realize that their electors would not countenance any serious opposition to Mussolini if they chose to hamper his efforts. They will therefore vote practically any reform he asks for. This renders an immediate election unnecessary, while with every month gained, his best partisans become surer of themselves, better acquainted with the machinery of government and better informed as to his own aims and desires. The Fascita State does not expect to work for ever without the stimulus of an opposition, provided that opposition is also constructive and patriotic, but it betrays no intention whatever of surrendering its very real power to the old system of so-called democratic representation which it considers sterile and negative.

Little by little, the men who can help in reorganizing Italy are coming to the fore, and those Fascisti of the first hour who have proved unfit for high public offices are being disposed of in the way that best utilises their capacity. Thus a nucleus of patriotic, energetic, earnest men who are also intelligent administrators is being created, while those who had merely the honesty and the daring sufficient to make a good combative Fascista in opposition, but who lacked the power of adaptation to Fascism in power, are being placed where their special qualities can produce good results without causing the Government to run any risks of justified attacks on their account. Your correspondent had the honour of being received by Signor Mussolini early in the week, and had also several conversations with many leading Fascisti. The Honourable Giunta, deputy for Trieste, and now the new Executive head of the Fascista party, especially insisted on the mental and spiritual progress made by the rank and file of the new ruling minority. A clearer vision of the ideal of Fascism, of its philosophical and intellectual power has certainly been achieved by many of those who saw in the movement, at first, only a reaction against communistic disorders. Signor Giunta is a man of exceptional ability and great driving force, one of the first to realize that violence must now be replaced by organization, consolidation and progress. Few men would have foreseen a year ago that his adaptation could be so rapid and so thorough. He was once quoted as an instance of the wide divergence of ideas in the Party, in contrast to Signor Gentile, a latter-day Fascist, who, as Minister of Education, has already achieved a colossal reform of the whole teaching organization of Italy. Even they are now in communion, and prove thus how true it is that Fascism is more than a reaction. It is a new philosophy, almost a new religion, which is being created slowly and which ceaselessly evolves towards its appointed end.

THE REFORM OF EDUCATION.

A few days ago Signor Gentile replied to the critics of his fundamental reform in such terms as show him to be secure of his position. No civilized country has in recent times dared to recast the whole of her system of education, although several of them stand in need of such a change. For an example, we have to go back to the days of Napoleon who had to reorganize France after the revolution and adapt it as best he could to the new era of industrialism and scientific inventions. His reform was materialistic. That of Gentile is a deeply thought out, spiritual, reform. His foreign critics, who are too often superficially informed, and who compare the system of Italy to that of their own countries without regards to Latin traditions and Italy's special needs, claim that he has made education the privilege of the few, and has closed many schools. Thus presented, the question is most unfair.

The basis of the Gentile reform is that it decreases the number of the State Schools in order to compel the private schools to raise their own standards and to create emulation between public and private schools for the improvement of scholarship and culture.

Since equal rights are recognized and carefully protected for both, at the time of the examinations which are all under the control of the State, it will soon be evident which are the best of the two systems. It is true that private schools are for the more wealthy classes, but if we take the case of a poor, but promising student, we find that if he can attain a certain rank in his class, even his education tax will be remitted to him for such time as he retains that high rank. He has also created the *complementary schools*, which will procure education, as an end in itself. This takes the place of the *technical schools*, the results of which were unfortunate. They have created a class of State parasites, with little culture and not much education, who had a right to State appointments, and State pensions To enter the services of the State, a man will henceforth have to be truly educated, and pass adequate examinations for whatever work he aims at accomplishing for his country. The classical colleges are entirely transformed, and the scientific college, one of his creations, should turn out real scholars, deeply versed in all scientific questions as well as in political economy, history, art and general philosophy and literature. The *professional schools*, again, are so arranged that students are thoroughly sifted according to what they can best do, and to what professions they intend to take up. Physical education is fostered to an extent never achieved before. In short, the Gentile reform, which had been prepared and thought out since the pre-war days of *La Voce* in Florence when Gentile, Croce, Prezzolini and the other members of the group began their scathing criticism of the previous haphazard system, appears to a sincere and disinterested witness as the only means of intellectual salvation for Italy. We are far from the criticism of those newspapers whose argument has a strong political savour and who try to reach, behind the Minister of Education, the head of the new State himself. That the first year or two will cause a certain hardship to a limited number of students is not denied, but the whole of the country will greatly benefit and Italy should be a wholly different nation after twenty-five years of the new educational system.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY.

To-day's speech of Signor Mussolini to the Senate was extremely frank and very enlightening. His remarks on Corfu and Fiume were more interesting to Italians, but the whole world was awaiting his comments on the Ruhr situation. His commonsense statement should dispel many clouds between Italy and her ex-Allies of the war. It is not likely that the news-agencies reproduced the flashes of his sarcastic humour concerning the League of Nations, but his attitude over the mythological reparations owed to the Allies by Germany should by now be well-known to the Foreign offices of the world. The Italian plan was rejected at the Conference of London, but it might conceivably have saved us from the horrors to come. Italy's point of view has never changed. She claims that the reparations must be connected with the inter-allied debts; the German debt itself must be reduced, economic guaranties must be given, military occupation must cease; a partition of Germany is not to be tolerated; presentations in kind must be continued, and finally a moratorium must be conceded to Germany.

While subject to changes on minor points, it is certain that the project of the Italian Government is sensible and likely to succeed if put through by the Allies. As to the Bonar Law project, it included, in the article 12, certain conditions favourable only to England. The international loans upon which it was based were to be used to redeem the reparations assigned to the countries in which the loans would be floated. As Italy is not a country that can lend capital to other nations, the conclusion was obvious. A day would have come when she would have found herself the only creditor nation, with little chances of recovering any appreciable amounts.

The situation in the Ruhr and in Germany generally has, however, gone far beyond the matter of debts and indemnities. And it was on that point that Signor Mussolini made his strongest point. What could Italy do? Nothing. She could not withdraw her technicians from the Ruhr because that would not alter the attitude of France in the least. She could not break with France either, taking upon herself the responsibility of breaking the Treaty of Versailles, however infamous it may have been. Even England, the Italian leader remarked, has carefully avoided for months the rupture with France which many Englishmen advocated. As for offers of mediation, these can only be made when they are likely to be accepted, and when the mediating party is not personally interested in the solution. Italy can but watch anxiously and await events which the world apparently dreads and yet cannot prevent.

As a matter of fact, the whole internal situation of Italy, even the political situation, is dominated by the factor of Germany. No matter how desirous the Italians may be of allowing the Fascista Party as much liberty to reorganize itself and to rule the country as possible, they are more anxious about the events in the Ruhr than about their own politics. This is natural enough. The visit of the King of Spain, significantly accompanied by General Senator, don Miguel Primo de Rivera y Orlaneja, Marquis de Estella, as near an imitator of Mussolini as a Spanish Grandee can be, will not apparently affect the present fear of calamity which hangs over all Europe to-day. Italy, however, is in a better position than many other countries in this, that she has a stable government, headed by a level-headed, fearless and extraordinarily intelligent leader.

MUSSOLINI ON FIUME.

While it is obvious that the Duce does not attach to the Fiume question the importance which it has in the minds of his international critics, he does not avoid it. Avoiding questions is not his way. His speech to the Senate contained therefore notable points on the Fiume problem. Italy, he said, has made great sacrifices in the Adriatic *for the sake of having Fiume, which she does not have.* The letter of Count Sforza may be everything that it has been claimed to be, almost as an act of treason, certainly a proof of simple mindedness. But it was an agreement made by an Italian foreign Minister, and to repudiate it is futile. On the basis of that letter, which recognized to Jugo-Slavia the right to occupy the Delta and Porto Baross, Mussolini is prepared to continue the conversations with his neighbours His last offer is more than generous, indicating the power to make large sacrifices for the sake of a lasting settlement Fiume is a thorn in the side of Italy. The offer to annex Fiume to Italy, and to turn over to Jugo-Slavia both the Delta and Porto Baross, and to give her a long lease of a part of the port of Fiume itself along with rectification of frontier is one that should satisfy all critics, with the exception of Zanella, whom the Jugo-Slavia Government has now the moral duty of expelling from Croatian territory if it intends to show any good will at all.

TWELVE MONTHS OF FASCISM.

The impressive commemoration of the March on Rome by the Fascisti and of the taking over of the Government by their chief showed the strength of the latter. He has now made a very significant series of statements to Senhor de Homem Christo, the well-known Portuguese writer, and Apostle of a Latin union.

The achievements of Fascism are especially psychological and cannot be measured in terms of actual deeds but in terms of their effect upon the will power of the new generation. Fascism did not embark upon its campaign against Communism for the mere sake of opposing it; but its leaders had views that were long and deep. It was a crusade for the sake of the reconquest of the old Italian spirit of the Renaissance. This is being achieved. The proof that the Fascisti are not opposed to Labour was made by their giving back to Syndicalism its true aspect and its real vigour. "We shall reach" added Mussolini "a cessation of all class struggles, and there shall be only one class, which will obey its own interests, sub-divided into specialised branches, to perform a common work."

Coming to the Press, Mussolini remarked that his Government took much notice of its comments. "It is through the Press that specialists judge and comment upon the events of the day, without undue haste and with the necessary documentation. From the technical point of view, the Press has an incontestable force. It only weakens itself when it formulates hurried judgment and gives vent to brutal personal criticism."

It is to be desired that the Italian Press should heed the words of the Duce. He retains in his possession a Royal decree giving him wide powers of censorship. Although he has so far refused to give in to the urgent requests of some of his friends to silence opposition, he may have to use that weapon if the comments which are made by his opponents continue to prove unfair, thoughtless and ill-informed. Fascism is working for the good of the people of Italy. No sane observer can deny it, and the sly opposition of some newspapers picking on minor points is therefore worse than offensive. It is useless.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA".

LEAFIELD, Dec. 17.

Gay's early eighteenth century masterpiece "the Beggar's Opera" at the London Suburban Theatre, concludes its three and half years' run to-night, when 1463rd and final performance is being given. Advance booking for the last performance began one year ago, and all seats available for reservation were booked long ago. Among the early comers who took their places in the queue for unbooked seats at six o'clock, this morning—for fourteen hours before the rise of the curtain—were some who had seen opera between 50 and 100 times. Nothing comparable to the success of ths opera has been known in London in recent years. A memorable feature of the run is that some of the artists are still performing parts for which they were cast over three years ago.

The "Times," commenting on to-night's performance remarks that the resuscitation of "The Beggar's Opera" has been the cause of renewed interest in Gay's other works.—The nation, it says, has regained a classic.—(B. O. W.)

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO RUN CANDIDATES.

The Secretary, Bandra V. C. C. writes:—The Bandra Village Congress Committee has resolved to contest the coming Bandra Municipal elections. Any person who is a member of any Congress organisation and who expresses his willingness in writing to abide by the constitution and rules of the Bandra Municipal Congress Party as framed by the election Sub-committee is eligible to stand as a candidate from the Congress Party. Persons desirous to stand through the Congress Party are requested to apply in writing to the Hony. Secretary, Bandra Village Congress Committee Khar and Hill Road corner Bandra on or before the 5th January 1924. The election Sub-committee will thereupon proceed to select the Congress Party candidates and announces the names to the Public. The constitution and rules of the Congress Party are open for inspection at the Congress office between 7.30 and 10-30 a.m. and 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. The Congress Committee appeals to the citizens of Bandra specially the Christian and Parsi brethern who are so far practically aloof from the Congress, but who are so desirous of contesting the seats on the Corporation to join the Congress Party openly and help it to success.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A REPLY TO MESSRS LELE AND WARERKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a practice with a certain class of people to rush to the press with their views on any conceivable topic under the sun, and the newspaper reading public has to put up with it as one of the many necessary and unavoidable evils of modern life, so long as the writers confine themselves to the exposition of their views on any particular subject. But it becomes a public nuisance and is certainly an abuse of the hospitality of the press, when the learned writers of such articles in the course of their writings satisfy their craving for old sores against individuals and institutions. Messrs. Lele and Warerkar the joint authors of a supplement to your article on National Education, are certainly entitled to their views about National Education and what it ought to connote. But when they indulge in flinging mud at certain gentlemen and make any sort of charges against institutions and against a certain class, they are exceeding their proper sphere. One cannot understand what shame and humiliation there is in Acharya Gidwani's appeal to Indian Firms and concerns to provide berths for graduates of the Gujrat Vidyapith. Any sane man knows and ought to know that education and culture by themselves, cannot provide their possessor with the means of livelihood. Graduates of Gujerath Vidyapith like graduates of any other University must look about for a profession or calling and the task before the graduates of Gujerath Vidyapith, in the choice of a profession is more difficult, in as much as they have turned their back to Government jobs and professions having a more or less connection with the Government, and since they have "to beg their status," since "the humble devotees of the Mahatma", like the joint writers, are not going to recognise their qualifications. But I may assure them that the Graduates of the Gujerath Vidyapith are determined to put up a manly fight to get their status recognised at the hands of the public "par droit de conquete". It is fortunate for Warerkar's Vaikunth to inherit land and legacy, in the manner of the heroes of Robinson Crusoe type stories and devote his attention to village organisation. But then all graduates of the Gujerath Vidyapith are not living in a world of fiction, but in a world of hard realities, where there is a class of proletariat. The members of such a landless and no-property class have perforce to look about for a profession in the absence of any inheritance or patronage of a charitably disposed benefactor. Graduates of Gujerath Vidyapith are quite aware of their mission in life and are ever conscious of the importance of village organisation, but in the absence of any well organised agency of national service, they have to adjust themselves as best as they can in consonance with their convocation vow of Swadharma, Swadesh, and Swabhasha and in whatever walk of life they find themselves, they can be relied upon to inject the serum, that their University has provided them with in the body public. And if they do this much, they may be said to have justified their education and their title to be called the followers of the Mahatma.

Messrs. Lele and Warerkar, after laying down a political definition of National Education, summarily dispose of the existing National Educational Institutions in Bombay as the very denial of the ideal and as cheap imitations of Government institutions, without caring to know what they are and against what odds they are fighting to live up to the high ideals that the Gujerath Vidyapith has set before itself. Perhaps it will be news to them that Urdu and Hindi along with the vernaculars were among the compulsory subjects for the degree examination of the Bombay College.

Not content with the above statements unwarranted by facts, the writers have betrayed their want of good taste by making references of a personal character against some professors and students of the Bombay College. It does not require much moral courage to enter into written contracts with state-aided institutions whereby a settled and a comfortable living is assured. But it does require moral courage, and patdictism of a high order as well, to launch oneself into a movement of an experimental nature and to become professors in National Institutions with the attendant risks of uncertainty of tenure and lessening of comforts.

As regards high salary and less work the writers ought to know that every dog has his day and if some of the professors get more than they used to get formerly, the writers should not grudge them their fortune, but should rejoice in the fact that we are not following in the footsteps of the educational department where the lower ranks are miserably under-paid. Then again to impute motives to the members of Educational Institutions in getting themselves elected to the B.P.C.C. is simply childish and mean. They are there not to consolidate their hold on the funds but to work to the best of their knowledge and education. Lastly the threat of withholding "sinews" from National Educational Institutions is more blunderbuss. National Education stands or falls on its own merit and no amount of fret and foam on the part of Lele and Warerkars can check its gdowth once it has taken root in the soil.—Yours etc.,

A GRADUATE OF THE GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give me a little space in your esteemed paper to remove some misunderstanding that is likely to be created by the letter of Messrs. Lele and Warerkar published in your paper on the 15th instant. I am at one with Mr. Lele when he states that the basic principle of National Education is back to the village: Education to be truly national must be built on linguistic basis not on administrative lines. But Mr. Lele has drawn, I am afraid, completely erroneous inferences from the article contributed by Mr. Gidwani. I would refer him to a part of Mr. Gidvani's speech quoted in a recent issue of "Young India" under the headline 'the Second Convocation.' He says, in effect, that the question of careers for our students has not seriously arisen at all, that as long as two thousand students are not sent to conduct village work in Gujarat the question is not serious at all. The primary aim of the Gujarat Vidyapith is to prepare bands of silent village workers. But a university must not have its doors closed to students having less ambitious ideals of serving the nation in their own humble vocation of life. If we want to infuse national spirit in all the departments of life we should not leave young men of means aspiring for culture. Mr. Gidvani's appeal to firms was for a class of young students having humble ideals. The Gujarat Vidyapith does prepare a number of such students who will do their little mite in their own way. Their love of khadi is not like that of Railway Ticket Collector for his uniform. Khadi is a religion with most of them. But let there be no mistake about the point that the Gujerat Vidyapith justifies its existence by preparing silent village workers.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. CHAMPAVERIA.

Guj. Mahavidyalaya.

Ahmedabad, 15-12-23.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

Sir Valentine Chirol writes in the "Times":—

It is singularly unfortunate that when General Smuts professes to plead for the highest standard of justice and freedom in the affairs of Europe, he alone of all Dominion Prime Ministers should refuse to apply such standards to the British Indian subjects of the Empire in South Africa.

Can General Smuts have at all realized the responsibility he incurs by persisting in a policy of injustice towards Indians which has already had most deplorable consequences in India—a policy which was the original cause of Mr. Gandhi's anti-British evolution when he first witnessed the treatment of his Indian fellow-countrymen in South Africa, and which has disastrously stimulated ever since the growth of racial bitterness and a spirit of revolt against Western ascendancy and against British rule itself all over India?

As General Smuts seeks to entrench himself behind the white man's responsibilities in the presence of the vast black population of Africa, may I remind you that the Assembly of the League of Nations has only recently expressed its misgivings as to the way in which his Government has discharged its mandatory trust for civilization in what was formerly German South-West Africa? Very grave charges were brought last year in the Assembly against his Government of having, to say the least, employed excessive harshness in the repression of the Bondeiszwarts Native rebellion, and, on September 26th last, it passed a resolution which was in effect a censure of the methods applied by General Smuts's Government in the Bondeiszwarts District.

Least of all, therefore, does it, I submit, become General Smuts to import even into the discussion of the European situation the racial passions which he fosters in South Africa in the name of Western civilization, and which, in relation at any rate, to India, threaten the safety and cohesion of the British Empire with far graver and more enduring dangers than any temporary political complications in Europe?

The British people should take heed of the warning addressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, himself the delegate of the Government of India, to General Smuts, as Prime Minister of South Africa:—

"I tell him frankly that if the Indian problem in South Africa is allowed to fester much longer it will pass beyond the bounds of a domestic issue and will become a question of Foreign policy of such gravity that upon it the unity of the Empire may founder irretrievably."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT VIRAMGAM.

The Prize-distribution of the M. J. High School was held on the 13th instant in the specious hall of the school, under the presidency of the Educational Inspector Mr. K. S. Vakil. After the reading of the Report and the charming little programme of recitations had been gone through and prizes distributed, the president addressed the audience on the present needs in Education.

Mr. Pathak Vice-Chairman of the school and local Subordinate Judge, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, dwelt upon the necessity of the people's support in making the additions suggested by the President

C. P. ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

Hon. Mr. S. M. Chitanavis, Minister of Excise of local Council, has been re-elected by a majority of six votes. Mr Chitanavis secured 55 and Mr. Talatule 49.

Mr. Sham Sunder Bhargav, Swarajist, has defeated Mr. Beohar Raghubirsingh, Liberal, former securing 73 and the latter 36. Both Mr. Chitanavis and Sham Sunder Bhargav represent landholders constituency of Nagpur Chattisgarh and Jubbulpore and Narbada divisions of C. P.

In Commerce and Industry constituency, Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Barrister, Wardha has defeated Rai Saheb Mathuraprasad, the sitting member, by a majority of three votes. Mr. Naidu got 49 votes and Mathuraprasad secured 46 votes and Sultanbhoy 32.

CIVIL SERVANTS' DEMONSTRATION FOR INCREASE OF BONUS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Paris.—The Extremist section of Civil servants attempted to demonstrate against the Government's refusal to increase the cost of the living bonus by 750 francs. Several parties marched to the Place de l'Opera but were dispersed by the police. Twenty arrests were made.—Reuter.

A "LIBERAL MENACE"

(Continued from previous page.)

to try it on the aides-de-camp first."

The next brilliant feat of the General was a statement that "the Turk was a good judge of honesty—at any rate in others." The report of this speech informs us that the laughter of the lieutenants-general greeted both gentlemanly shots. It is not to be denied that Harington has to his credit the preservation of peace in a crisis. We would overlook a lot on that account. He has, however, recently done a lot of quite ordinary sword-waving about showing the Turks we meant business; and practically declaring that we terrified Kemal Pasha at Mudania. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Kemal Pasha has got what he wanted.

ANGORA AND THE CALIPHATE.

For good or ill, Turkey seems to be regarded as Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. To the Ghazi all must turn, who desire to ascertain what Turkey is going to do about the Caliphate. They have every reason to expect great things from him, and not a mere policy of *laisser faire*, or as some are saying *laisser-aller*. The (London) "Evening News" of April 29, 1920, reported Mustafa Kemal as follows: "My friend and myself are going to stand up for the cause of old Islam to the last drop of blood." This is not an isolated expression. On November 1, 1922, His Excellency made a speech in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The object of this discourse was to justify the measures which, in re-affirming the sovereignty of parliament over the whole of the functions of Government, had separated the temporal authority of Turkey from the Caliphate.

Mustafa Kemal strove to prove that this was not inconsistent with the historical basis of the Caliphate,—and also volunteered a declaration of the relations of Turkey to that institution. He said:—

"At Baghdad, during the Abbaside Caliphate, and later in Egypt, the spiritual power and the temporal power existed separately and side by side. It follows that today the national sovereignty and the power of the Caliphate can function side by side, without being united in the same person. The only difference is that at Baghdad and in Egypt the sovereignty was exercised by an individual, while in Turkey the nation is sovereign. The seat of the Caliphate will be occupied not by a weakling, a refugee or a protege, but by a person of a high spiritual authority having Turkey as its sustainer."

There lies the entire question, which now occupies the minds of friends of Islam. What is Turkey doing, or proposing to do, to sustain the Caliphate? It has doubled the emoluments of the Caliph, but that is not the question.

Let the defenders of old Islam, the sustainers of the Caliphate, start the movement towards investing the institution with reality. At present it is in danger of becoming a papacy immured in its Vatican.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

Mr. St. Nihal Singh has acquired such a reputation by his writings, which if not exactly Nationalist, have been very favourable to the Nationalist cause, that a rumour of his association with the Bombay Government Development Scheme strikes many with astonishment. This rumour runs to the effect that Mr. Singh will write articles and prepare favourable reports on the Development Scheme, which are to appear in all sorts of journals. Can it be true?

COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

STALLS AT SHAUKATABAD

COCANADA, Dec. 17.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Cocanada wires:—Stalls of different sizes with electric lights in Shaukatabad are available on Rs. 10, 15, and 20 respectively. Only stalls for refreshments and breakfast are allowed. Volunteers will have to be present at Cocanada on the 22nd instant. Visitors' tickets will be issued from the 22nd. Those who have already subscribed will receive tickets after they present the receipts here at the office. Any loss of receipts should be immediately reported.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We should be all thankful to Deshbandu Das for his communique published in to-day's issue. We should be glad to hear his opinion that the Swaraj Party "will keep to the spirit of the Delhi Compromise Resolution, and will seek no guidance or assistance from the Congress in framing or carrying out" the programme of the Party.

Deshbandu Das is astonished to hear of misrepresentation that "the Swaraj Party are planning an offensive for Cocanada and desire to get a mandate from the Congress for their Council policy". He further asserts that "this is a wholly mistaken notion". But may I point out to him that not long ago the successful Swarajist Councillors in Gujerat met resolved under the guidance of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel that there is no need now for the Swaraj Party to exist as a separate body within the Congress and that the Cocanada Congress should appoint a committee to guide and control the policy of Swarajist Councillors"? Recently, at a public meeting held at Dadar, Sjt. Patel has also enlarged on the subject and made his view very clear. Is not Sjt. Patel a "responsible leader" of the Swarajya Party in Bombay? Is it not really "an offensive for Cocanada"?

However Deshbandu Das' communique is quite welcome. At the same time we would all like him to impress upon all his Lieutenants that "the work of Delhi should not be undone by the reopening of a controversial issue in the Congress."

Deshbandu Das considers the "reorganization of the Congress and the establishment of a sound basis of Hindu-Muslim unity" is at present the most important work. May we not suggest in time "the Bardoli programme"? Is it too much for the public to expect the Swarajya Party to give its whole-hearted support to that programme?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Dec. 15

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

DISENFRANCHISING INDIANS.

PLIGHT OF REPATRIATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, Nov. 25.

The Natal Provincial Council met in Maritzburg on the 20th instant—and after the usual formalities— proceeded to business. The first Draft Ordinance to be introduced was a measure calculated to disenfranchise Indians in Townships. Thrice before ordinances with this object was passed by this Council and the Union Government on the representations of Natal Indian Congress did not sanction the Ordinance to become. The language of the present Ordinance differs from the past ordinances—though the language in the past and present ordinances aim at the same thing—the disenfranchisement of Indians in Townships. The present Ordinance goes further than the previous ordinances in that it disenfranchises even those who to-day are in possession of the Township Vote. Last year Congress representatives appeared before a Select Committee of the Council and returned with the impression that the opportunity afforded Indians to give evidence before the Select Committee was a mere formality—a good device to throw dust in the eyes of Indians and others that they were given fair-play before the Ordinance becomes law. At the assembling of the New Council on Tuesday, had it not been for the Administrator the standing orders of Council would have been suspended and the Ordinance rushed through. As it is, the Ordinance will come on in the beginning of the New Year—and, sure as day follows night, the Provincial Council will pass it unless, of course, the Union Government in the meantime brings pressure upon the Provincial Council, to go slowly. The position daily is becoming precarious—and South African-born Indians—who today are two-thirds and more of the Indian population in the Union—must like drowning rats look to India for assistance.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru valiantly championed the cause of Indians Overseas at the Imperial Conference, but that is not enough. India must have a pulsating, throbbing organisation to champion the Overseas Indians' cause—and in this hour of dire need and painful travail what is the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association doing? With the thousands of pounds at its command, why does it lag in putting more life into its work and there are workers clamouring for work—men like Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi—why not harness Mr. Chaturvedi to the Association instead of allowing him to spend his energy and ability in single-handed efforts. It is time India realised that the Colonial questions are the result of the supineness of past Indian Governments—bar Lord Hardinge's—and the indifference of Indians in India themselves.

In the issue of this paper of the 25th October appeared the harrowing tale of the Indian Repatriate Munigadoo and his Natal-born children. The Government of South Africa has refused to consent to the case of the two boys of the Repatriated Munigadoo being taken before the Immigrants Appeal Board because on the advice of a lawyer they had withdrawn the notice of appeal originally lodged and the Union Government takes advantage of a mere technicality in its refusal to consent. And the India Government advises the Natal Indian Congress by this mail, in reply to the Congress' request that it should make representations to the Union Government to allow the matter going before the Immigrants' Appeal Board in order the question whether a Natal-born Indian can ever lose his right by repatriation that it regrets that if the Government of India cannot intervene in the matter. This reply from the India Government has come as a thunderbolt to the Indian community. If this is not a matter for the Government of India's intervention, the question is what matter is?

The suggestion of Mr. Chaturvedi to call a non-party Conference on Overseas questions with Colonial representatives also presents an excellent one—but this is the work of the Imperial Citizenship Association who should as the Oversea Association be the convenor of such a Conference. And Indians in South Africa are watching!

INDIAN LICENCES.

The Newcastle Town Council, sitting as a Board of Appeal, under the chairmanship of the Mayor (Cr. A. Dunton), upheld the Licensing Officers decision in the matter of an appeal against his decision to refuse to grant retail dealer's licences to Mahomed Shaffee and G. H. D. Seedat.

In the former application evidence was led at very considerable length and a number of testimonials from the leading merchants of Natal were put in, stating that they were thoroughly satisfied with the business relations they had had with Mahomed Shaffee.

The Licensing Officer, however, refused the application on the ground that he considered it undesirable in the public interest that increased facilities should be granted, and fresh rights created, in respect of the particular class of business which was carried on at these premises.

The decision was now appealed against on the ground that the appellant was formerly a licensed holder in Scott Street, and owing to the policy adopted to reserve Scott Street for Europeans, the renewal of his licence was some years ago refused. Thereafter he purchased and erected premises in Allen Street and more than 20 years ago he obtained a licence for these premises which were licensed annually until this year. The appellant leased the premises in question in 1920 and went to India for health reasons and on the termination of the lease a proviso was made that the leased premises and the licence were to revert to him at the end of the lease, but the tenant to whom he leased the premises went insolvent and was therefore unable to apply and obtain a renewal of the licence. Appellant had been trading in Newcastle for over thirty years and was well-known and respected. The wholesale merchants were in favour of his obtaining a licence. His character as a storekeeper and a business-man were irreproachable. He was a ratepayer and his store would be useless to him without a licence. It was contended that the Licensing Officer did not exercise a reasonable discretion in refusing the application.

Mr. Crook (Messrs. Crook and Ingram) were for the appellant.

After discussion, the Board went into Committee, and after careful consideration they stated that the Licensing Officer's refusal was upheld.

There is an indication that the salaries of Indian teachers in Government Indian schools are about to be reduced. But of this more later.

LATE MR. PEARSON.

News of Mr. W. Pearson's death came as a shock to all who knew him personally or by his work for India and Indians abroad. When he came with Mr. Andrews to South Africa in the days of Mahatmaji in this land, he won all hearts by his simplicity in all matters. There was nothing of Caesar and his Veni Vidi Vinci about him. He came as a human-being among human-beings to help how best he could and busy was he loved, for it is said those God loves die young, and in South Africa while there is a self-respecting Indian, the name of Pearson will never be forgotten.

It would be an act of charity—as much as duty—for the representatives of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and others who are sincerely—and not academically—interested in Overseas Indians—to meet the boats from South Africa and do whatever is possible for the Indian Repatriated—who in most cases land in India as if it were a foreign country. Stories of the plight of these Repatriates reach South Africa, but until they come authenticated by a responsible Association like the Imperial Citizenship Association or by recognised leaders in India, they cannot be used in any way for the enlightenment of those who leave South Africa because of what they are told of the India of to-day.

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers must be aware that an organisation of the above name has been formed in Bombay under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas for the purpose of safeguarding Indian industries by starting agitation on proper lines and by creating strong public opinion on all fiscal questions of India. It is an unfortunate thing that no responsive action should have been shown in any other part of the country till now. The Tariff Board has begun its work in right earnest and only a few institutions and a handful of Indian merchants here and there have given evidence. No vigorous step seems to have been taken by either the prominent Indian industrialists or merchant classes in advancing their own interests as well as the interests of the country. It is a pity that in our country even the most educated of our leaders and public-spirited gentlemen are enamoured of pure politics and pay very little attention to the most vital —though difficult—economic questions concerning the material interests of the poverty-stricken Indians. Strictly speaking, it is the economic backwardness of our country that lies like a stumbling block on our way towards progress and it is this that demands our immediate attention. Our poverty is a handicap in our political fights and should we not work for economic amelioration also side by side with fighting for political freedom? Our leaders seem to have fallen in a sort of Laputan sleep by speculating over-much in political philosophy and I do not know if my humble appeal will jog them up to vigorous action. However, this is the most opportune moment for starting a campaign for sound fiscal reform.

From the newspaper reports of the activities of the Bombay leaders we have not got any information about the details of their plan of work. But there are some points that deserve consideration under all circumstances. Production, exchange and consumption are the three categories under which the work of the Fircal Reform League should be conducted. Under the first heading I include all Indian industries such as steel, cotton, woollen and jute manufactures, etc. Coal mines and other small mining operations should be included in this only. All merchants who buy and sell and all questions of transportation such as railways, road and canal transportation, mercantile marine and similar topics come under the second heading. Next come the interests of the consumer that is, the people at large—the most important of all. On all these topics the League should undertake to prepare all possible statistics, make a thorough study of the present condition, compare it with the situation in industrially advanced countries outside India having, of course, due regard to the peculiarities of Indian conditions, draw up the needs of our country and create public opinion in their favour. The League then must be an all-India organisation with provincial branches working under the above explained different portfolios. Vigorous propaganda must be at once started in all parts of the country. All the timid half-educated Indian merchants should be brought together and goaded to united action. The task is a stupendous one. It ought not on that score be neglected. This is the most vital part of the whole question of India's freedom. I have suggested, in fine, only the general lines of action leaving all details to be worked out after full discussion on all aspects of the question. As Milton said: "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen", if our people do not wake up now and put up a hard fight, surely they will have to repent afterwards. The Tariff Board will only play a tool in the hands of the Government of India which is notoriously under the influence of the vested interests. And ere long the whole country will become a net-work of factories built on foreign capital multiplying on the fat dividends obtained at the expense of cheap Indian Labour and the poor Indian consumer.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. PATTABHI RAM.

Tiruchengod.

CAUSE LIST.

(Wednesday, December 19.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

LONG CAUSE.

1021-79—Jamsedji R and D Pallonji Dinsha and Co Virji Canji and other—Raghwaya N and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

9-23—Re. Jafferbhai Devji F. P. Pauri—Jenabai widow Alladinbhai Jaffer Devji—Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4103-23—Craigie B and C—The Union Societe Anonyme S Narayen and Co—Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5427-22—Mehta L and Co Ranchoddas Govindji Asher Jamnadas Khodidas—Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

5753-22—Matubhai J and M Bhikubhai Virchand Surajmal Harakchand Javeri—Manilal and K.

LONG CAUSES.

857-20—Matubhai J and M Ramanlal Jamnadas Ghanchi Narandas Ambaram—Jamsedji R and D.

454-21—Wadia G and Co Thackersy das Nandalal Premsukhdas Uderan and another—Patell and E.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co, Wadia G and Co.

307-21—Purnanand C and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsy G D Tyalka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5309-21—Kanga and S Laxmibai Pokardas Jeram, Atmaram Mulchand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE AGAINST DEFT. 1 AND 1A, AND EXPARTE DECREE AGAINST DEFT. 2.

1507-20—G B Pandiya, Umersy Devji, Moreshwar Bhau Trimbuk Chawan and others, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai Dharmsy Jetha and Co, Raghuaya and Co.

4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabusbiki Ltd v Harichand and Co., Judah and S.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

4438-21—N C Dalal and Co Ramdas Devji Jamnadas Ranchoddas and another—Malvi M R and Co.

4449-21—Payne and Co Sha Jiwabhai Sakalchand Maganlal Lalchand—Amarchand and M.

4109-21—Crawford B and Co Comptoir National Escompte de Parisa Co Harnandrai Fulchand and Co—Malvi M R and Co.

1276-21—Madhowji and Co Krishna Mulchand Kahur S A Dias N C Dalal and Co.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Cursetji Ghadiali Jamshed Boman Irani and another—Dubash and Co.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co Liladhar Deoji Popatlal Amarchand—Kanga and Co.

4094-21—Ardeshir H and Co Ramchandra Kenalram Dodia Deokaran Kayana—Madhowji and Co.

3041-21—Hiralal T and Co, K F Shroff and Co, Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4072-21—Andrade and C Augustus Mathias Pinto Magenlal Narandas Mody—Mulji T and Co.

S C Ct 2058/21997-21—Mulla and M Liladher Vallabhdas—Hakimji Amiji—Unwalla P and P.

4023-21—Pathare and Co Mohanlal Ugerchand Soorchand Karealdas and others—Jamsedji R and D.

4133-21—Dikshit M and Co Bhamanishaker Rattonji Nesserwanji Nowroji Engineer—Mulla and M.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co Surajmal Badrinarayen Badridas Harmandas—Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v Mrs John Leonzini widow.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Deepaji v M Dadabhoy Dhanjibhai and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

948-23—Shamrao M and H, Ahmid Vallimahomed and ors, Purshotam Waghji, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.

3276-23—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of Persia v The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd (in liquidation) and ors, Payne and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondu Narayen v C J Mehta and ors, Dubash and Co.

3976-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Lakhmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co The Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Co Ltd J D Sanghavi and others—N C Dalal and Co.

2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal Savalbhai Nathubhai—Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy v Mahadeo Sahano and ors.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas v Madhusudan Motilal and ors.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Sulenan Cassam Haji Mitha v Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D, Ramji Motichand Shah v Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Sandia Lalata and ors.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and ors v E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas v Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Amadrao Joshi v The Venus Electric Co and ors, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr v Merwan Boman Irani and ors, Lala and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and ors v Pochaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas v Manilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4203-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira v J L M D'Souza and ors.

4250-23—Amarchand and M, Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and anr v Esufali Gulam Husein and anr.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and another v Shankerrao Mahadeo Khale, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4295-23—Mirza and M. Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar v Syed Muzafare.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5675-22—Purnanand S and J Bai Manibai and another Madas lal and Co— Pandia and Co.

178-23—Pandia and Co Madhavlal Makanji Bhukhandas Motilal—Purnanand C and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4673-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Abdulally Jivaji Patni, Maneckbai Valliji and anr.

LONG CAUSES.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal v Pathak Walchand and Co Ltd and anr, Manilal and K.

2679-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Tricumdas Meghji, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1587-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas v Sarupsingh Dayalsingh, Dubash and Co.

4431-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsey v Husein Abdul Rehman and Co, Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

2514-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and anr v Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi, Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr v Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari, Soonderdas and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Dharamsey v Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and ors, Pandia and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneckram Madanlal v Jugmohan Vassanji, Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora v Sorabji Nawroji Talati, Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co, Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and anr v Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.

S C Ct 2388/25621-22—Madhavji and Co, Gulabsingh Gurudahsingh v Kokamal Madhoram, Hiralal and Co.

3730-20—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji v Motichand Jechand and ors, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

929-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr v Bai Meherbai widow and anr, Wadia G and Co.

2367-23—Amin and D, Pranlal P Makanji v K M Chaubal and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re. Indian Cor's Act—Re Economic Land Bldg Stores Ltdr Ardeshir H D and Co Gordhandas Parbhudas Petitioner N H Moos Official Liquidator, M G Vardhman and another, Applicants Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1784-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

3725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyabji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

3479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder, Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalha, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3818-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kaikhusru Merwanji Mehta, Maneckshaw Dadabhai Sethna, Crawford B and Co.

3525-21—Motichand and D, Girdhardas Koorji, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2028-22—Crawford B and Co, Banibibi, Kamruddin Abdul Hakim, Tyabji and D and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co., Ramchand Hardayal and others v Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B & M, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram Rustomji and G.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Kanga and Co.

4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malabar Timber Co Ld, Crawford B and Co.

4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarapchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsandas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chubb and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

NEW FORD LABORATORY FOR JOHANSSON GAUGE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 5—Henry Ford's plans for the development of the Johansson Gauge Co., which he recently acquired, include the building at Dearborn, Mich., of one of the greatest laboratories in the world. It will be in charge of Carl Johansson and Carl Willenius.

Johansson will superintend the installation of dol. 100,000 worth of machinery in the local plant which the Ford company purchased trough Johansson in Sweden. Two plant here will be greatly enlarged and production increased.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

His Highness Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief of Aundh, paid a visit to the Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School on Sunday, the 8th instant. He was taken round the Sunday moral classes conducted by the School and the Society's Old Boys' Union for the religious and moral training of the pupils. Mr. P.S. Bakhle after explaining the scheme of imparting the religious and moral instruction which was a part of the regular school work, requested His Highness to address a few words of advice to the boys.

His Highness impressed upon the minds the true significance of the observance of correct religious precepts which had the universal sanction and which were free from the narrow-mindedness of any cult or denomination. He then exhorted them to understand the extreme necessity of attaining excellent physique in order to fulfil their double mission of life, namely the elevation of self and the serving of their country.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION.

The following letter was received by Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference in reply to his request to be allowed to wait upon H. E. the Governor in a deputation consisting of representatives of Labour in Bombay in accordance with the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference passed last September.

Government House, Bombay, 19th November 1923.

"Dear Sir,—I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 13th of November, and to say that it has ben submitted to His Excellency.

I am to point out that it would be of little advantage for the delegation mentioned to see His Excellency as the resolutions on which they wish to make a representation cannot come up for consideration before His Excellency's departure and must therefore be decided by his successor's Government. I am to suggest that you should approach His Excellency's successor after his arrival in regard to this matter."

—Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) C. C. ADAM.

DAS AND LYTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read in the press that the Governor of Bengal has invited Mr. C. R. Das to undertake responsibility of the Transferred Departments. Mr. Das is said to have replied that he would place the matter before the Bengal Swaraj Party Committee on the 16th instant. I am also surprised why Mr. Das has not refused this tempting offer of the Governor there and then because it is against the principles and pledges of the Swaraj Party programme. The Swarajists cannot under any circumstances accept office under the present Government because then there would be no obstruction and no N.C.O. with the Government. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that this very offer of the Governor to the Swarajists is the first success of the Swaraj Party. To accept office under these circumstances is to betray the trust of the voters. It would be tantamount to direct cooperation with the Government and no arguments to the contrary on the part of the Swarajists would convince the public if they would take the disastrous step of accepting the offices. I hope that the Bengal Swaraj Party would stand out against this offer.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Dec. 16.

T. M. V.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

WORK IN RURAL AREA.

Through the munificent annual contribution, originally given by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, and kindly continued by Lady Thackersey even after his lamented death, the Society has been able to carry on many of its useful activities in that far-off rural corner of the Poona District—Baramati and the surrounding villages, for over a year and a half. Taking into consideration the backward condition of the locality and proverbial apathy of the general public towards the cause of women's education and their general uplift, the progress so far achieved by the Baramati Branch must be considered satisfactory and encouraging. There are at present 63 women and girls attending the various classes of instruction, such as Sewing, Primary classes, English classes, etc., with about six or seven duplications. Of the 56 individual pupils, 30 are Brahmins, and the rest 26 are non-Brahmins. Again amongst the latter, one is a Mohamedan and another an Indian Christian. The work that is most appreciated by the local as well as the Taluka people is that of the Nurse. Her services are constantly requisitioned in labour cases by the rich as well as by the poor, by Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins. During the last 12 months, she attended about 45 delivery cases, of which 8 were treated free. Moreover, she goes round the neighbouring villages, within the radius of about 5 or 6 miles; and enlightens the illiterate women on most elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. In addition to this she attends at the local Municipal Dispensary every day for about 2 hours; and renders valuable help to the Medical Officer in charge, specially in treating cases of women and children. This arrangement is bound to popularise the medical relief afforded at the Dispensary. With greater local sympathy and practical help this rural branch is capable of producing even more tangible results.

"PATENT" BARLEY AND ITS USES.

Robinson's "Patent" Barley has become a household term, having been sold in India now for over one hundred years, and its wonderful properties and uses are well known, not only to Europeans, but to Indians living in the remotest districts. It is primarily a diluent of Milk made up as Barley Water and used with milk (cow's, buffalo's, dried or condensed). Thus when Mother is unable to breast feed her Baby, milk in any form prepared with Barley Water, made with Robinson's "Patent" Barley, is easily digested and assimilated by the most delicate Baby. In India, where infantile stomach troubles are rife and infant mortality very high, it is therefore invaluable. It is also a valuable addition to Mother's diet and is especially efficacious in all cases of sickness, this being particularly applicable to those suffering from Typhoid or the many kinds of Fever prevalent in India. For these latter reasons alone it is very extensively used by the Indian of Bengal (The Bengali), where fever is unfortunately common due to the low and swampy character of the country around the mouth of the Ganges. It is also extremely useful to those suffering from Indigestion, and is recommended by the Medical Profession to relieve Kidney troubles and Gout. As a cool refreshing and invigorating drink that is harmless and very palatable, flavoured with lemon and iced, Barley Water is well known, and in this connection it does much for the complexion in restoring the bloom and health to the cheeks by building up healthy tissue, which is the basis of real skin beauty. Robinson's "Patent" Barley, and its many and varied uses, is well-known throughout the Medical Profession of the World, and is in universal use in Hospitals practically without exception. Finally it makes excellent Custard Pudding (with eggs), Biscuits, Blancmange, Porridge and Gruel.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Presiding at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway, alluding to the possibility of Government disposing of their Anglo-Persian shares, said the Company had no control over the sale of shares by a shareholder, and, therefore, were in no way parties to such a proposal. They had not been consulted and need not be consulted in the matter. Consequently, he was not in a position to give any definite information. It was understood, no decision had yet been reached, but should the sale be effected the interests of other shareholders would be fully protected.

Referring to the criticisms of the Company's "colossal expenditure, he declared the value of the new territory hitherto proved had far exceeded the cost of the whole of their testing operations.

Dealing with future prospects, he said no improvement could be expected in the current year but an improvement could be expected if the prices of their products did not further decline. It appeared pretty certain they were not yet at a point at which demand again would overtake supply. The fact that the world's consumption of oil products was increasing, by leaps and bounds, must accentuate the reaction towards the recovery of prices.—Reuter.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your recent articles directing the attention of Congressmen towards constructive programme in the villages are very opportune. Your leader on National Education emphasizes the necessity of turning to villages and carrying on there national educational activity. Every one of us welcome your strong advocacy. But the cry from everywhere is where are the men to undertake the work. The movement is in the hands of critics and not workers. It has not yet shifted its centre to villages because workers are not available. Even during Mahatmaji's time they were not coming forward. It is only now that a few of Mahatmajis immediate followers, and some students who have worked or studied in national educational institutions have been bold to start work in villages, and schools for the depressed in urban or rural areas.

Students from recognised schools are not willing to do any kind of active work of the Congress as may be seen from the last three year's experience. Our necessity has always been to get students who have reached the College stage of studies for village work. After having drawn them from their traditional surroundings they have to be trained in the new spirit of self help, service, and simplicity, for spreading which Ashrams were founded. When they complete their courses and work they are definitely to take to village work and organisation. In Bombay, Sadhakashram (Andheri) worked on these lines, but students who had half-heartedly joined it left it as the fervour of the moment subsided. Very few remained to take to that kind of work. Students who joined the national College Bombay which was started with the full approval and under the guidance of Mahatmaji and Gujerat Vidyapith were mainly destined for the same kind of work. Only their equipment on the cultural side was to be greater. Their number was not more than 110 at its career. Out of them most of those who had non-cooperated on the last year of their college studies rejoined their old institutions the very next term. Only a group of about 80 were firm in their attitude. But soon after, the propaganda against the triple boycott was started and the new spirit of the students and the political bodies which controlled these institutions was on the wane as regards the constructive programme. [illegible] to villages was the permanent institutions old spirit of [illegible] entered [illegible] want of a [illegible] funds, stu[illegible] to leave [illegible] institutions [illegible] with the Congress.

It has been the experience of workers that we cannot raise a student from anywhere and pack him off to work in villages for the simple reason that he refuses to go there and to work. He must stay in institutions [illegible] ideal of Ashrams and feasts do not [illegible] where the aim is only to emphasize the needs of the nation and the duty of the youth to provide for them. For this he is to be prepared by associating him with the best thought and the greatest workers of his country in the past and the present, and also by increasing his knowledge of his national literature and of modern social, political and economic developments. Then only he is prepared to start useful work in villages.

In admitting students to these institutions no tribes could be listed, and applied, and admission refused. In excavating gold for Congress work, a lot of dross was bound to be collected. That some hardpressed and careerseeking [illegible] our institutions is no fault of [illegible] institutions. But everyone knows no prospect of 'jobs' were held out to them. If students have sought any, the fault lies in their circumstances, social surroundings and [illegible] Last October when Barrister [illegible] the Students' Social gathering we said "we can never promise careers for those who come to us. They must create careers for themselves by starting schools in villages and outlying parts of the country by banding themselves together in twos and threes." The test of our work lies in the spirit we have created amongst our students. Our work during the last three years in selling Khadi and carrying on boycott propaganda and other Congress work by house to house visits was to a great extent on the nature of ruralising ourselves [illegible] the public of Bombay, and of bringing [illegible] simplicity into this great city. [illegible] ere the arrangements [illegible] made to send some of our graduates to do village work from next January.

Now all questions about maintaining any educational institutions in Bombay, about the competency, payments, and good faith of professors and teachers, or about the direction of educational activity and the kind of education in the Island of Bombay are matters within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. But some institutions where a class of Congress workers or adherents are given opportunities for imbibing a spirit of simplicity and service and for intellectual and cultural [illegible] will have to be maintained by Congress bodies and those also of the College type for advanced students. I here pass over the innuendoes of some of your contributors. What professors and teachers they have in mind I am not able to judge. I may only say that they have to do more work than [illegible] in similar institutions. Our aim however is not to create any indentured [illegible] of coolie-professors in our institutions.

If some sincere members of the general public in their superior wisdom or caution have kept aloof from Congress activities and organisations and if a few teachers and students have been sent in by the registered members of the Congress it is not their fault. Congress has not laid down any disqualifications, and until teachers and students are not put along with the disqualified you cannot stop them getting into Congress organisations. Bombay is not the only exception. In other provinces where funds are lacking, there are active participators in Congress organisations, volunteer and village work. The success of the whole Congress movement lies in the sympathy of the public and association of workers. You will agree with me that those who have realised the importance of village organisation and village work and especially those from amongst them who know and have come from villages will take a lead in this work and show the way to their erring countrymen and Congress bodies. Their example and energies will be our best guide.—Yours etc.,

S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.

Ville Parle, Dec. 16.

IMPERIAL AIR TRANSPORT CO.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

An agreement has been entered into between the Government and the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation for the establishment of the Imperial Air Transport Company, with a capital of a million sterling, half of which shall be issued now. The company will take over four air companies, at present operating, on the subsidy basis. Sir Eric Geddes is the Chairman, and the Directorate will include Sir George Beharrel, Lord Invernairn, two representatives of Government, namely Sir Herbert Hambling and Major J. W Hills and one representative of each of the operating companies.—Reuter.

FUSION OF TWO BANKS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The latest big fusion of banking interests concerns the North of Scotland Bank and the Midland Bank, who have entered into a provisional agreement under which the Midland offers eleven fully paid fifty shilling shares for every four North Scotland twenty-pound partly paid shares. The North of Scotland Bank will retain its name and continue separate existence.—Reuter.

SALARY-EARNERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay a meeting of the proposed salary-earners society for Madanpura locality, under the name of the "Madanpura Co-operative Thrift Society" was held at the above Settlement on Sunday (the 16th instant.)

Messrs. G. N. Saharsrabudhe, A. V. Chitre and Syed Munawar explained to the intending members the bye-laws contained in the Leaflet "N" of the Co-operative Department, and with the consent of the members made necessary amendments and additions to the said bye-laws so as to make them suit to the working of the proposed society.

A Managing Committee of the following members was also constituted by general consent:—Messrs. (1) Syed Munawar B. A. (Chairman) (2) B. Josephs (Vice-Chairman) (3) Sakhavat Ali, (4) Salamatullah, (5) Mahomed Amin Siddiqui and (6) M. A. Munshi (Secretary.)

The Society will have its registered office at the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League. Application for registration of the Society with the model bye-laws will be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, very shortly.

The value of a share has been fixed at Rs. 10. An admission fee of Re. 1 per member with the first instalment of saving from three members was collected on the spot. The Society will open an account with the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank at the earliest.

After a vote of thanks to Messrs. Saharsrabudhe and Chitre proposed by Mr. Syed Munawar and after an announcement of an invitation from the two former gentlemen to visit the Bombay Working Men's Institute on ensuing Sunday at 5 p.m. in order to gain an insight into the actual working of some of the Co-operative Societies there, the meeting dispersed.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, a grand concert will be held under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Right Hon. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 20th December 1923, at 9-30 p.m. The following well-known Artistes will appear:—Miss Milla Wadia, Miss. M. Plunkett, Mrs. C. M. Flanderz, Mrs. James Medrath, Mrs. S. Kapadia, Mrs. Rigby. Mr. A. Watson, Mr. J. Docherty, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. E. Haworth, Mr. James MacGrath, Mr. R. J. Buff, Mr. E. M. Cole, Mr. M. A. Hignoll and others.

Tickets may be had from Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is shown in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Down Peshawar Mail	12	0	*15	0
Frontier Mail	11	0	**20	20
Mail Express	6	30	20	55
Peshawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express arrives at Church Gate	20	25†	7	3

* A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 13-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

** This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their [illegible] and luggage.

† The Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be passed by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ..	12	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Frontier Mail	6	30	22	45
Mail	11	35	13	0
Deccan Express ..	12	15	14	15
Express	9	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	8	0	21	30
Express	21	35	9	5

On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

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CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

TURKEY AND ISLAMIC CULTURE.

The following is a Summary of Prof. Geddes' VIII lecture on the "Study of Contemporary civilisation":—

What now of Turkey and its reopening future? Leaving political discussion and forecast to those more competent, and keeping here mainly urban and rural developmens and their culture relations,—what more splendid asset for their potential future than Constantinople, that amazingly most beautiful of all the world's cities, as one comes to it by sea? Poverty of course it has long to face, and for many reasons, mostly obvious enough; though with returning peace its port cannot again but thrive and as foremost crossing place of Europe and Asia, and of east and west, it should again soon be one of the world's great fairs and markets of exchange.

Such centres of travel and material exchange of ideas; so here between east and west. Thus of old it may well have been at the fair of Montpellier—convergence from Italy and the north with Spain, and then largely Moorish that Michael Scott may have got these Arab manuscripts of Aristotle, and with commentary of Averroes, of which he in in turn made such stimulating use for that arousal of Christian thought to classic philosophy, which was thereafter for long the central interest of the medieval universities. And so certainly the University of Paris, of Bologna, Oxford, Prague and more, were each and all deeply associated with their fairs, and indebated to them in more ways than they often remember, still less their students nowadays know. It is thus natural as well as proper that that the great old fair—and university city—of Leipzig should have developed what has been until War at once the best and the largest of all centres of the would's book-trade; and that the like has happened in various degrees in many other such centres as well. This is now renewing again at Lyons—its great fair of commerce and its civic and regional culture-revivance making new progress together.

GREAT UNIVERSITIES.

Again, it was with the decline and fall of Imperial Rome that she became the religious centre of Christendom: and with the very same tragic causes at Byzantine Constantinole herself, she aroused the Renaisance in Italy. Such great past events and changes thus cast forward lights upon the possible future of Constantinople. The quaint magnificence of her Museum of old costumes laid aside three generations ago is again a symbol to which Carlyle's clothes-philosophy in Sartor Resartus so vividly expresses the clue: and all the better at once for the hoped-for renewal of all that is best in the old Turkish and Moslem spirit, as well as its now projected utilisation of all the best the West can offer so well. The wide sympathy aroused throughout the Moslem world in India and beyond, and which helped the Turkish cause at the Lausanne council-table, may surely now be maintained, and even further developed. Thus it is no disrespect to El Azhar, as the central and immensely thronged theological and legal seminary of the Islamic faith, to say that it leaves field and room for modern universities elsewhere. The foundations of the modern university of Constantinople indeed dated from many years before the War. Yet hardly upon an adequate scale: now surely is approaching the time for its adequate development.

It may be said that the development of a modern great university is too large a claim for the present state of the exchequer. But a great city has many learned men, who could be utilised for part of their time at very moderate expense. And it should not be forgotten that no European University had any professors before the Renaissance, and then at Oxford for Greek alone, as a new subject; the tutors and lecturers of an Oxford college represent the earlier order of things, and some such, and not exclusively for traditional studies, might be found it connection with the great mosques etc. Professional men of many kinds are also available as medical men of all specialisms can be more fully utilised than as yet in the existing medical school. Robert College, and kindred institutions are doubtless more active than we have means of knowing.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

To most Europeans the Islamic world seems peculiarly backward in science; and so far truly no doubt, when the mass of people are concerned; though after all in what country can much yet be said for the scientific enlightment of these? Or indeed of the classes either? But it must not be forgotten, as too commonly so far, that the intense clearness with which the Moslem holds to the idea of Unity, as pervading and controlling the Universe; and of that Unity as free from anthropomorphic presentment, is correspondingly much more readily associated in the mind with the concept of Unity and order which are basal to each order of phenomena, that is to each science, and to all science. In other words, though fewer Moslems are as yet in touch with science than in the Christian world, they are in principle more readily open to it, at any rate when presented in synthetic form. Nor need the teachings of astronomy, geology biology, medicine, physiology etc., nor even the doctrine of energy, of evolution and of social evolution now by in danger of exciting such storms or alarms among them as these have done in the west.

This is not a mere hypothetically hopeful estimate; nor simply derived from acquaintance with educated Moslems in India and elsewhere. It is also derived from an unusually varied experience in University planning. In such work one's clients of course are educated men, and of progressive outlook and purpose, else they would not have such schemes: so it is but fair here to record that, alike in openness to progress and completeness in detail, and also for desire of unity and harmony in studies, there seems no group of University projectors to surpass that of Hyderabad, all or almost all Moslem.

That a city of such past appreciation and accumulation of oriental art and treasures may also revive in appropriate centres for these arts anew, is surely also reasonable: though it will need more care than our Japanese friends have always exercised to keep their quality from falling below old standards, and to western crudity, with false cheapness.

ARAB CULTURE.

Now leaving Constantinople for the once generally fertile and still extensive region, vast in comparison to population, which the Turkish state still included despite all reductions, their prime need and future lies obviously in the development of agriculture, of fruit-growing also, for which the conditions are among the very best in the world. It has been to the limitation of this whole region that the conquering and ruling activities of the Turk, as well as the religious and cultural tradition of the Arab, are alike from mainly pastnal origin an hence with the temporal aptitudes and spiritual disciplines of the caraver, for trade and for religion, for war of course also; but comparatively deficient upon the side of agriculture. Yet here with a great compensation, that of the cultivation of the casts which prepared the Arab for his golden ages of prosperity and culture in Spain, in his day so much more fertile than since its reconquest from the north.

There is no option but to revive this cultivation tradition, too long in abeyance. The extension of education and that of agriculture may best go on together too long in east and west alike, the lettered have been unproductive, and the laborious have been left dull: so now is the time to unite their best kualities. Moreover there is no proposition of social geography better established, from ancient times till to-day nor one of greater hope alike for peace, and for its best ideals, and their practice, materially and morally alike—that these high qualities, never more needed than although normally evoked, developed and maintained by ordinary agriculture, are so yet more by gentle and skilful art of fruit-growing juice of vine, fig, almond, olive and date especially. And largely in that order, from the apply, which is far more literally a tree of knowledge than most realise, to the Vine which shades and refreshes life, the fig with its ample wholesome and conservable harvest, and best of all the olive with its fruit and oil. So the Orator, who so freely waves the olive branch of peace or eloquently recalls the tree of ancient wisdom, is really talking the soundest sense, the most exact and historical and social science though without in the least taking seriously and practically the great old truth of practice he is rhetorically evading. Yet also in its way beyond all, is the date of the oasis, "with its feet in water its head in fire," for here is ample wholesome and delicious fruit again long conservable and transportable with minimum toil yet reasonable demand of intelligence, care and seasonal skill. Such agricultural economies, such recovery of the high civilisation values which innere in the fruit-growing industry illuminate the historic cultures of the mediterranean from ancient Jerusalem or Athens at their best to the Arab culture of medieval Andalusia and Granada. And again these largely explain thet remarkable progress of California to-day, at once in riches from fruit-culture, and in freshness of ideas and ideals; with more of education, and better results from it, than elsewhere in all America. In the recent economic age, that of the mechanical arts and their applications to transport, and with pecuniary estimates alone of what should be the humanly profitable, the Baghdad Railway was the great project pressed upon Turkey and for the ruin of the ola caraven system as obsolete from their point of view. Nor has this been the only price she has paid for that thus very largely she got the War into the bargain. However now to make the best of its cultivation and and fruit cultures may be facilitated along its course. With these on the less favourable sites not too dry, afforestation may be advanced indeed from the aeroplane it is now possible to scatter tree seeds widely and cheaply. Fuel trees are badly needed and to spare this burning of mansore which has too long been starving the fields of these lands like those of India

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Of course the curse of all poor Mediterranean and eastern countries is the goat, with its extreme destructiveness to vegetation. But with the easy culture of the very valuable carob-tree and the growing of alfalia and other possible ensilage plants, the cow can increasingly return to her invaluable position in rural society.

A point might have been mentioned in the previous section to the credit of the Greeks, and as helping to explain how they came by that increase of vigour and resources so surprisingly beyond external estimates, which they wasted in their recently so unsuccessful campaigns is in regard to their dealing with malaria. For before the War a great compaign had been ably organised, by some effective public health authority or committee with formation of anti-Malaria Societies in nearly every village throughout the land, and thus with substantial abatement of diseases. Presumably such village measures will not now be overlooked in Turkey either; but there is certainly room for their further development, and thus for the correspondingly great and profitable return, in increased health, wealth and happiness.

SYRIA, AND ARABIA.

Remain Syria, Arabia and Mesopotamia, as all substracted from the pre-War Turkish Empire. Syria I have not yet visited for many years and then little beyond Beyrout; while to discuss Palestine, from better acquaintance needs a separate paper in not volome. Of Mesopotamia the renewal of the old irrigation system has been fully planned; but upon the great scale, so that in these troubled times the large capital needed for execution has naturally been too shy. But are not moderate instalments being begun with? Their success and profitableness seem practicably assured. Larger steps may then readily follow, for which the needful appeal for capital might more easily be made.

ARABIA.

While in Mesopotamia the prosperous future is readily calculable, Arabian possibilities are less known than probably in any other country. There are many and interesting books of travel; but none written with the eye of rural survey. The long ages of warfare of which Arabia has been the theatre are an expression of a region mainly of difficulty, apparently long, and still, deteriorating desertward. But just as the civil and the mechanical engineer know that sooner or later their roads and rails and machines will have some chance, in even the most old-fashioned of countries; so we rural economists, convinced that we are not yet use and free from many of their drawbacks, are not without faith in our future opportunity also renote though that may still seem. For why should not Arabia Felix be made to gain upon Arabia Petsaea, and not vice versa and so long? Would not that be a peace-War, and the best of all worth waging? And why impossibly hard to find chiefs and sultans to take lead in this, and their tribesmen as active hands. Even the most war-like folk cannot live by war alone, they have their times of strennous labour, of patient caraven-marches; why not develop these, into those economic and moral substitutes for war, and from which in time, the needed Arabia Benissence could not but come.

SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTORY.

BOMBAY LEAGUE'S PROJECT.

The Secretary, S. S. League, Bombay, writes:—

The Social Service League has been maintaining an "Information Bureau" with a view to collect information about different social activities carried on by various institutions in India as well as in Europe and America. The main object of the Bureau is to supply to the public up-to-date information on social, educational and philanthropic institutions by:—(1) Issuing Biblio. graphies. (2) Keeping a classified register of institutions doing social work of different kinds. (3) Printing and publishing several lists and indices. The League has published, through this Bureau, two Directories viz:—(1) A list of Hindu Charities in Bombay, published in 1919. (2) Directory of Social Work in India excluding the city of Bombay, published in 1923.

The League now intends to undertake the work of publishing the Directory of Social Work in the City and Island of Bombay. We, therefore, request all institutions doing some kind of social work in the city and island of Bombay, to supply us at an early date, with all available information about their activities, and their annual reports. We have also to request all persons interested in social work of any kind to supply us with the addresses of the institutions in Bombay with which they might be connected, so as to enable us to keep direct communication with them.

In order to facilitate the work of compilation, the information should be sent under the following heads:—

(1) Name of the institution, society, school, fund, etc. (2) Date of its foundation. (3) Name or names of the Founders, (4) Statement of aims and objects, (5) Number of persons being served, (6) Extent of help rendered during last year. (7) Any special conditions on which advantages may be availed of. (8) Total financial assets. (9) The number of persons who maintain the institution. (10) The names of office-bearers. (11) The address of the office. (12) Any special information not included in the above list. All information and reports should be sent to, and inquiries made of:—The Secretary, "Information Bureau," Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly let me know, through the columns of your paper, the present whereabouts and address of Mr. James Escot-Bowder, who was for some time serving in the Bombay Munitions Board as Assistant Controller.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Dec. 15.

INDIAN LABOUR IN B.N. RAILWAY.

KHARGPUR SECTION'S GRIEVANCES.

The following resolutions were passed by the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Khargpur Branch, at an extraordinary general meeting held on Sunday the 9th instant when about six thousand members were present:—

1. Resolved that this meeting of the Indian employees of Khargpur assembled at a mass meeting emphatically protest against the order passed closing compulsorily the workshops from 23.12-23 to 9-1-24 while offices and the workshop for the monthly paid open on the 2-1-24, since it is plain that the object of the authorities is to deprive the low paid daily wage earners opportunity for earning a week's wages.

2. Resolved that, as the workmen employed on daily wages are deprived of their wages when they fall ill in service though they are full-timed servants of the Company, this meeting demands that due consideration be given to their hardships and appeals to the Home Board that these workmen be granted per annum at least one month's sick leave on half-pay on medical certificate and a fortnight's leave on full pay, as is done by E. I. and other Railway Companies.

3. Resolved that this meeting notes with anxiety that, while the services of experienced hands were dispensed with from the workshop under retrenchment, subsequent vacancies are being filled by raw men to the exclusion of the former and emphatically protests against such a practice.

4. Resolved that this meeting regrets that the Agent has assumed an unsympathetic attitude regarding the granting of casual leave to Indian employees, in spite of the strong representation made to him as to the practice obtaining in other Railway services, and calls upon the Executive Council of the Indian Labour Union to press the case for further consideration of proper authorities.

5. Resolved that a deputation consisting of the following do wait on the Chief Mechanical Engineer to represent the above grievances of his office staff of the Loco Audit Branch, Khargpur.

1 N C Sen Esq Bar-at-Law, President; 2 M Daud Esq, M.A. B.L. Honorary Vice-President; 3 D Thengadi Esq, Hon. Vice-President, Nagpur Branch; 4 Pundit Kasinath Muttu, Vice-President Central Council; 5 P Sheshiah Esq, Vice-President, K. G. P. Branch; 6 Edu Khan Esq, Vice-President, K. G. P. Branch; 7 Mr P R Row, General Secretary, Central Council; 8 Mr W V S Naidu, Secretary, Khargpur Branch; 9 Mr B K Biswas, B.Sc., Joint Secretary, K. G. P. Branch; 10 Mr A N Bose, Member, Khargpur Branch; 11 Mr M N Mukerjee, B.A. Member, Central Council; 12 Mr Alybux, Member, Khargpur Branch.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The football Second Division result:—Coventry nil, Hull 2.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

The Association Cup draw for the First Round of the Competition proper to be played on January 12th is as under.—Blackpool versus Sheffield United; Derby versus Bury; Fulham versus Llanelly; Exeter versus Chesterfield or Grimsby; Millwall versus West Bromwich, Mccrington versus Charlton; Manchester United versus Plymouth; Swansea versus Clapton Orient; Norwich City versus Bristol City; Liverpool versus Bradford City; Wednesday versus Leicester; Northampton versus Halifax; Oldham versus Sunderland; Leeds versus Stoke; Westham versus Aberdare; Huddersfield versus Birmingham; Swindon versus Bradford; Brentford or Portsmouth versus Newcastle; Arsenal versus Luton; Middlesborough versus Watford; Ashington versus Villa; Barnsley versus Brighton; Everton versus Preston; Hull versus Bolton; Chelsea versus Southampton; Manchester City versus Notts Forest; Cardiff versus Gilliagham; Wolverhampton versus Darlington; Queen's Park Rangers versus Notts County; Burnley versus South Shields; Palace versus Spurs; Corinthians versus Blackburn Rovers.—Reuter.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT AT AJMER.

Henry Armitstead Esqr., M.B.E., (Carr. and Wagon Superintendent) and Mirza Wahidduin Beg (Hon. Secretary, Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer) are organising a Cricket Tournament in Ajmer under the auspices of Rajputana Cricket Club which will start from the 19th January 1924 and is open to All-India for competition. A handsome silver trophy is being offered in H.H the Maharaja of Alwar's name in commemoration of His Highness' generous aids to the club. Apart from the local clubs, The Times of India C. C. (Bombay), Islam Gymkhana (Rander), H.H. Prince Yeswant Rao's C. C. (Indore), Hindu Gymkhana (Mhow), H.H. Nawabzada Wali-Ahed of and B.B. & C.I. Railway C. C. (Bombay), Tonk's C. C. (Alwar) and Jaipur State Clubs, and the B.B. & C.I. Railway C. C (Bombay), will be the most prominent competitors and on the whole tournament, which is the first of its kind in Rajputana, promises to be a great success. Bhopal, Bhavnagar and Indian Gymkhana, Meerut, are also expected to participate.

Messrs G D Moore, Traffic Superindendent and A Miller, M.A., Principal, Government College, Ajmer, are taking a keen interest in the management of the tournament.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES FANCY FETE.

In spite of the innumerable and irresistible distractions of the city, the attendance of the Fancy Fete did not show any depreciation from that of the previous day.

The various stalls were doing roaring business, as the exhibited articles being depleted sooner than the expectation, and the lady attendance worked hard for the purpose.

The College authorities have kindly lent their hall for variety entertainments.

The season commenced with the sacred Cantata, the Esther, performed by the St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, a very creditable performance. On Saturday there was the children's and College students entertainment. Here Mildred Turner and Hillary Mendoza both played solos at piano, a remarkable achievement for their budding age. The two little Browns and Miss Mercia Henricks entertained the audience with some interesting and amusing vocal selections. Little Joe Gordon is a delightful reciter and she was at her best.

The final concert of the season took place on Sunday evening; an entertainment consisting of 2 parts. Mrs. W. Taylor is remarkably a good singer, as could be seen from the song "Moorish Maid" which she rendered so perfectly. Miss Sylvia Mendoza L.T.C.L. rendered a piano solo. She, in the midst of the comic scenes, revealed the classical and artistic sides of genuine music. Mr. Pettitt and Mr. Jolly took up the humouristic side and were greeted with repeated applause. Then followed an incidental musical revue, especially arranged by Mr. A Mendoza, whose humour about the Municipal Corporation needs a praise from the public.

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The former placed third in a field of seven runners.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

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THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

SIR J, C, BOSE IN LONDON.

The most eminent man of science India has given to the world, Sir Jagadis Bose, is revisiting this country after an interval of nearly four years, and last week at University College, Gower-street, gave a demonstration of some aspects of the progress made in the interval at his Research Institute, Calcutta, in investigating the response of plants to environment, writes the "Times Educational Supplement" in Mail Week.

It was on the occasion of his previous visit in 1919-20 that Sir Jagadis was called to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. In Paris leading scientific men organized receptions in his honour, and in Vienna and Berlin also his work aroused enthusiastic appreciation. The eminent physiologist Haberlandt observed that it was no mere accident that it should have fallen to an Indian investigator to perfect in such high measure the methods of investigation on the phenomenon of life: "The same old Indian spirit," he said, "which has carried to its utmost limits metaphysical speculation and introspection, wholly withdrawn from the world of sense, has now in its modern representative brought forth an extra-ordinarily developed faculty for observation and an ecstasy in scientific experimentation."

The foundation six years ago of the Bose Institute for Research in Pure Science was a notable event in Indian educational history, for it embodies certain definite ideals which should underlie effort in the advancement of learning. The founder said that the scientific investigator could not look for a life of ease; nor was there assurance of success to reward him for his ceaseless toil. The motive power could not be found in mere personal ambition; it could only come in realizing some inner call to devote one's whole life, with strengthened character and determined purpose, to take part in the struggle to win knowledge for its own sake and to see truth face to face.

Sir Jagadis announced that the facilities of the Institute, as far as its limited accommodation would permit, would be available to workers from all countries. The spirit of Indian national culture demanded that personal gain should not stand in the way of the utilization of knowledge for the benefit of mankind. The advancement of knowledge in the Institute would be associated with the widest possible civic and public diffusion of it, without limitations, to both men and women alike. The discoveries made in the Institute would become public property. This guiding principle has been followed, though, it has stood in the way of some proposals from potential donors which would have brought substantial funds.

The function of the Bose Institute differs from that of mere college instruction, whereby large classes may be taught on known facts by a small staff of teachers. Only by long and arduous training are the scholars made competent to undertake original investigation. In such conditions it needs a master mind to waken up, by character and enthusiasm, the latent powers in others. At present there are about a dozen scholars under the personal training of the founder. They are called upon to devote themselves to the pursuit of research undisturbed by any distraction, for Sir Jagadis cherishes the ancient Indian faith that the vision of truth is vouchsafed when sources of distraction are absent, and when the mind has reached the point of rest. To say the least, the past three or four agitated years in Calcutta, as elsewhere in India, have provided a severe test of the power of undisturbed pursuit of research. Scholarships are provided for the maintenance of the students on the basis to which the Indian mind is so responsive, that great learning should be linked up with simplicity of life.

Applications for admission to the Institute have been received from workers in other lands, and when the necessary extension of the Institute has been carried out it will become, in the best sense of the term, a university for the advancement of scientific knowledge. It should have a growing influence on the emancipation and renewal of higher education so greatly needed in India; and while the conclusions reached are for the use of the world at large, there is no country where there is wider scope than in India for their practical application in agriculture and medicine.

Sir Jagadis has made over his fortune to the Institute, but a large international home of scientific research cannot be maintained on this endowment. Enlightened Indian opinion in this day of quickened national consciousness realizes that one of the best means for perpetuating the great traditions of Indian culture is for her sons to take an active share in the intellectual advancement of the world. As Sir Michael Sadler has observed, the Institute is acting to thousands in India as a beacon-light, because science is studied there from the love of science and with freedom and zeal. The Government of India has recognized the claims of the Institute to special consideration and as serving a purpose which takes it out of the category of a "transferred" provincial institution. Accordingly a subsidy for securing the permanence of the work, under conditions which will ensure adhesion to the ideals of the founder, has been guaranteed. In this matter the Government voices Indian opinion, which is gratified to see so great an undertaking brought about by Indian initiative and carried out under purely Indian administration. The Institute and its activities are henceforth to develop in freedom, so that they may better serve the intellectual world.

Since Sir Jagadis was last in this country three substaintial volumes have been published describing the conclusion of a hundred investigations, many of them opening new vistas for further exploration. The most recent invention of Sir Jagdish, demonstrated at University College last week is the photo-synthetic recorder, by which the plant autonatically inscribes its assimilation. The sensitiveness of this instrument rivals that of his crescograph, exhibited at the time of his former visit, for it records a deposit of carbhoydrate as minute as a millionth of a gram. Infinitesimal traces of certain chemical substances are found to enhance the power of assimilation more than 300 per cent. The medical aspect of this and other recent discoveries is to be considered at a special meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine for an address and demonstration.

A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION OF PEPS

THEIR UNIQUE VALUE IN THROAT AND CHEST AILMENTS.

Just now, when widespread suffering is being caused by coughs, colds and chest complaints, it is a matter of interest to know that the eminent British medical writer, the late Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., M.D., was amongst the first of many distinguished medical men to personally investigate Peps.

"All medical men", writes the doctor, "are agreed that science is gradually lengthening the life of men. My own opinion is that, but for the curse of overcrowding and the consequent breathing of germ-laden polluted air, any person, given a fair start, ought to live to the full five score years at least. Science has now made another great stride forward in this direction by discovering for our use a balsam destined to revolutionise treatment of throat and chest ailments.

"In our country alone there are tens of thousands of chest sufferers who can never hope to get away and breathe the rich, lung-strengthening air of the pine forests, but now by this discovery the medicinal virtue of this same balsamic curative air is captured for them and condensed into the wonderful little tablets known as PEPS. Thus, through the medium of Peps, we obtain literally, the benefits of the pine forest in our own home.

"A Peps tablet is simply allowed to dissolve on the tongue when it liberates balsamic pine essences in the form of volatile fumes. These, breathed down the lung-tubes straightway come into contact with all the irritated lining membranes of the air-passages. You cannot possibly get at these tubes or other vital inner tissues of the chest and lungs by swallowing cough-mixtures, or other liquid medicine into the stomach.

"As a medical man it seems to me that the value of this marvellous Peps remedy is twofold. First it completely allays the irritation and tickling—in other words—the sub-acute inflammation of the lining membrane of air-pipes and lungs; and secondly, it kills and destroys the germs of disease itself. One can easily understand, therefore, how an incipient cold or chill so treated can go no further."

Act on this great doctor's recommendation and secure a bottle of Peps from your regular medicine dealer to-day, or Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay. Price Re. One. (Post free.) Full directions in ten languages enclosed.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

APPRECIATION OF THE HINDU TEAM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Friday last, the proprietors of the Novelty Cinema showed their great appreciation of Hindu Cricket by honouring the Hindu team with gold medals and a purse. The Team no doubt deserved this appreciation when their high class batting display as against the strong combination of the Presidency Team is taken into consideration. It is a well-known fact that in almost all the Cinema Theatres in Bombay tickets are issued looking to the accommodation of the theatre. But the things in this theatre yesterday were otherwise. Persons in possession of tickets could not get seating accomodation in the theatre itself and in some cases not even the entrance. If there was not sufficient accomodation for the large eager public, the management could have stopped the issue of tickets or else should have provided accomodation for the ticket holders. Neither of the two was done and no one responsible for this performance could be seen to get the things remedied. But on the contrary tickets seem to have been sold at a higher rate, much to the inconvenience of the public.

The appreciation of a team at this occasion does not in my opinion constitute a money making business. Will the management please take not of this Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

Bombay, December 15.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CLERKS' UNION'S REPRESENTATION.

In connection with the Bombay Municipality's move in the direction of retrenchment and the proposal to appoint a special Retrenchment Officer, the President of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Corporation on behalf of the lower grade clerks employed by the Municipality. In the course of the letter, the President of the Union states:—

"My Committee has learnt with great alarm that a Retrenchment Officer is proposed to be appointed to deal with the reduction of expenditure by the Municipality.

In this connection, my Committee begs to state that representing as our Union does the interests of a large number of voters in the City, my Committee is not opposed to any retrenchment of expenditure by the Municipality. But my Committee is painfully aware from experience in the past in the case of the other public bodies employing a large number of clerks, schemes of retrenchment invariably fall heavily on the lower clerical establishment while the upper is left untouched. The Members of the Corporation cannot be unaware of the fact that there is prevailing at present an extreme degree of unemployment in the clerical community. If the retrenchment proposals of the Municipality include a reduction both in the emoluments of the existing clerical staff and also a reduction in its ranks, my Committee takes this occasion to point out that such proposals will be received with the greatest amount of indignation and alarm by the clerical community.

My Committee does not wish to prejudge the issues before the Retrenchment Officer, but painful experience in the past alluded to above constrains my Committee to convey its words of protest in time. My Committee sincerely trusts that the Members of the Corporation, most of whom have been elected to their seats by the free exercise of their franchise by members of the clerical community will see to it that their interests are safeguarded to the fullest extent when the proposals for retrenchment are brought before the Corporation, and my Committee further trusts that no clerical posts at present held are abolished, and not any emoluments paid reduced."

THE RAREST THING IN THE WORLD.

A VERITABLE GLUT OF RADIUM.

A Scientific Correspondent, writes in the "Daily Mail":—

Two years ago there was a barren waste of land at Oolen, not far from Antwerp. To-day there stands a large factory, with its smoking chimneys and its little colony of workmen's dwellings. A new industry has arisen—the winning of radium, the rarest thing in the world.

A rich find of pitchblende ore in the Belgian Congo has turned the radium world up side down. There is now redium in plenty; in fact, a veritable glut of this wonderful substance of which a few years ago it was thought that probably only half an ounce existed in the whole world.

A casual observer might see lorry loads of ore being driven into the factory yard at Oolen, drays loaded with carboys of acids and chemicals; he might see the factory alive with busy workpeople, and yet might look in vain for any sign of output from the works. As a matter of fact, the entire output of radium in a month amounts in size to that of about half an ordinary lump of sugar!

The value runs into meny thousands of pounds, for radium is still extraordinarily costly. If you want to buy radium to-day, you must pay something in the neighbourhood of a thousand pounds a grain. Yet there is radium enough and to spare.

Fifteen or twenty tons of the Congo ore yields about one gramme (fifteen and a half grain) of radium. Yet this newly discovered mineral is so remarkably rich that producers in other parts of the world have actually closed down their mines owing to their inability to compete with the Belgian product.

The winning of a gramme of substance from twenty tons of rocky mineral is a process that demands the highest technical skill, and it will always remain a source of great admiration for her patience and scientific skill that Mme. Curie succeeded in the first instance in culling this precious element from the ton of pitchblende residues which was given to her by the Australian Government in 1896.

Most of the radium that has been produced during the last few years has been obtained from the carnotite of Colorado and Utah, a much poorer ore, seven hundred tons of which have had to be treated in order to obtain a gramme of radium element. The richness of the Congo ore has been such as to bring down the price of radium from £21,000 to £15,000 a gramme during the present year.

What can be done with all the radium that is being produced to-day? There is more than enough to supply all the demands that are likely to be made upon it by medical science. Can the energy that is given off continuously by radium for its life of 2,300 years be utilised for some chemical purpose?—this is the problem which is being attacked by workers on radio-activity the world over.

At present radium is being used exclusively for medical purposes, for the treatment of lupus, cancer, and kindred diseases But there must be many industrial processes in which it is yet to play a great part.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS

The leaders of Gandhian non-co-operation are now realising, writes the "Servant" the full import of the bluder they either made or acquiesced in, when they out of a false regard for the illusion of unity, countenanced the Council heresy and thus gave it the opportunity to spread in the ranks of Congressmen and to undo the historic achievement of Mahatma Gandhi by reviving the people's attachment to constitutional methods of political agitation. That this type of agitation merely reaps in failure what it sows in humiliation, that the very first step in it is bound to be some Himalayan blunder and that continuance in it not only saps the natural desire for uplift but also creates a fatal infatuation for slavery, were the basic conceptions on which the appeal of non-co-operation rested. But to-day in the name of non-cooperation and on the strength of its achievements the country is being asked to forget the wrongs on the final prevention of which it took its stand, to disown the lead and insult the memory of Mahatma Gandhi's gospel, to forswear the narrow and steep path to national emancipation in order to plunge into the Serbonian bog of legislative obstruction.

ASKING FOR TROUBLE.

Our local contemporary, the "Quami Report", is responsible for the news that the Imperial Government is bringing some pressure to bear upon His Highness the Maharapa of Mysore in connection with the office of Private Secretary to His Highness. It might be remembered, says the "Daily Express," that this post was till recently generally held by a European. When the last European Private Secretary left, His Highness found the present incumbent, Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Ismail, fit for the responsible position and conferred the high office on him. This, of course, His Highness is at perfect liberty to do. We do not know the Quami Report's authority for its statement. If this should be well founded, the Government of India are possibly asking for some trouble and misunderstanding. His Highness's choice of his servants for responsible places have always been exercised with a single eye to fitness, and high character of the nominee and the interests of his State. It is better that interference in such matters by the Imperial Government is, as a rule avoided.

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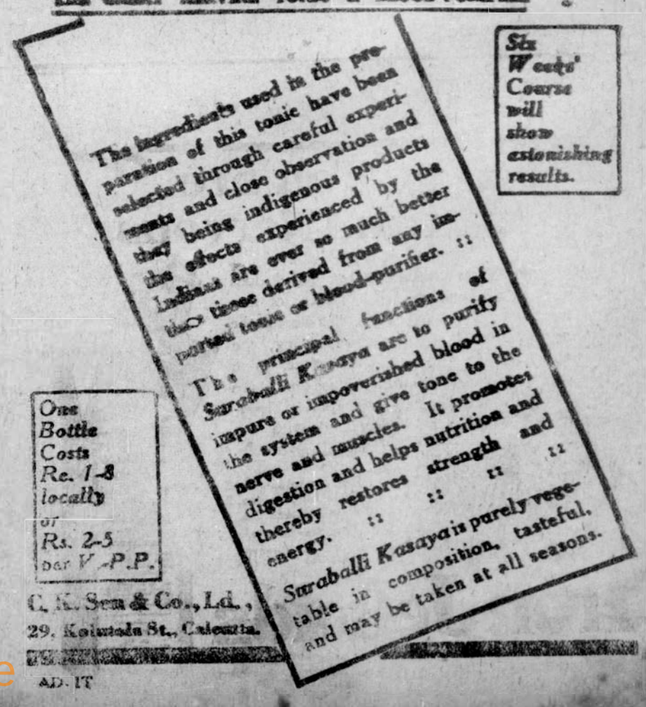
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